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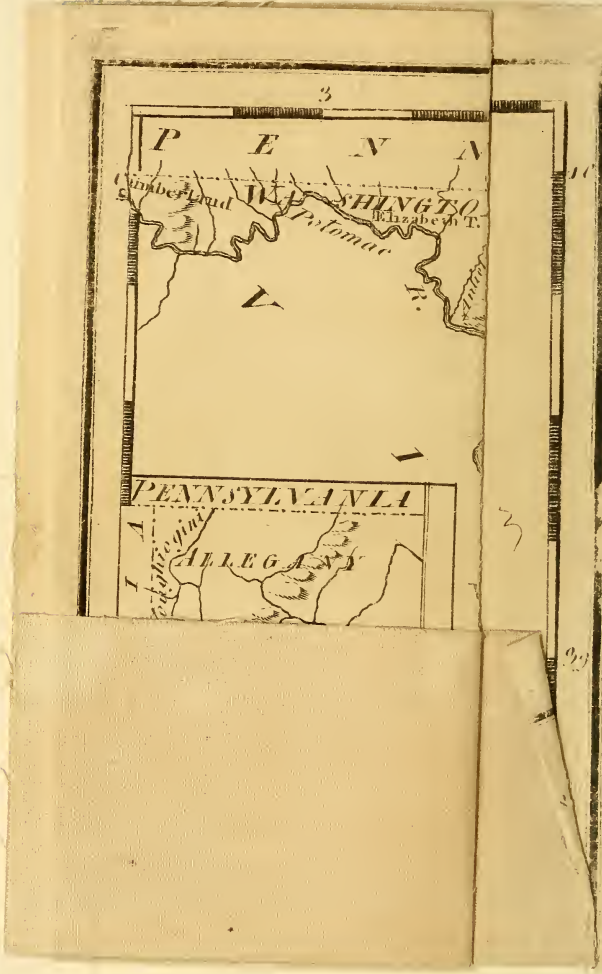
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P E N N
Cumberland
WASHINGTON
Elizabeth T.
Potomac
R.
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLEGANY

1-1-1792

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1880
CITY OF WASHINGTON

A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATES OF MARYLAND

AND

DELAWARE;

ALSO

OF THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, BAYS AND ISLANDS.

WITH

A LIST OF THE HUNDREDS,

IN EACH COUNTY.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1880
CITY OF WASHINGTON

By JOSEPH SCOTT,

AUTHOR OF THE UNITED STATES GAZETTEER, THE MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY KIMBER, CONRAD, AND CO.

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1807.

PENNSYLVANIA
WASHINGTON
Elizabeth T.
Potomac R.
Antietam Cr.
Monocacy R.
FREDERICK
Frederic
Lit. Monocacy
MONTGOMERY
Great Falls
George T.
Washington
PRINCE GEORGE
Marlboro
CHARLES
Port Tobacco
Patuxent R.
Eastern Br.
Western Br.
Annapolis
Patapsco R.
Baltimore
BALTIMORE
Belle Air
Joppa
HARFORD
Deer C.
Elkton
Elk
Bohemia R.
Susquehanna R.
Susquehanna
KENT
Chester R.
Chesterville
QUEEN ANNE
Centreville
Tuckahoe C.
Eatonton
Denton
TALBOT
Easton
CAROLINE
Cambridge
DORCHESTER
Vienna
Choptank R.
Transquaking R.
Patuxent R.
Patapsco R.
Patuxent
Potomac River
Snow Hill
WORCESTER
MARYLAND
Scale
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLEGANY
Youghiogany
Potomac R.

F185
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District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-sixth day of May, in the thirty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1807, Joseph Scott, of the said District hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"*A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware, also of the Counties, Towns, Rivers, Bays, and Islands, with a list of the Hundreds in each County. By Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, the Modern Geographical Dictionary, a Geographical Description of Pennsylvania, the Elements of Geography for the Use of Schools, &c. &c.*

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, intituled "An Act supplementary to an Act, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

Departm.t of State -
Patent Office 31.st Dec.r 1807.
W. Thornton

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

EXTENDS, from E. to W. on the divisional line of Pennsylvania, 198 miles. It is 138 from N. to S. but in some places, towards the W. it is not more than five, and at Hancock not more than two.

It is situated between 38. 0. and 39. 43. N. lat. and 0. 2. E. and 4. 21. W. of Philadelphia, or between 75. 11. and 79. 34. W. of Greenwich.

It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the State of Delaware, W. S. W. and S. by Virginia, and S. E. by the Atlantic ocean.

It contains 6,402,746 acres, including the rivers, but not the Chesapeak bay.

The population was, in 1790—216,692 free inhabitants, and 103,026 slaves; and, in 1800—241,885 free inhabitants, and 107,707 slaves. The increase of free persons, in ten years, was 25,193, and of slaves 3,681.

If the lands in the state were equally divided among the free inhabitants, each would have 26,47 acres.

NATURAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Nature has, by the Chesapeak bay and Susquehanna river, divided the state into two unequal parts.

The whole state is divided, into 19 counties, and these into hundreds, parishes, and election districts. That part E. of the bay is called the Eastern shore. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Kent, Cecil, and Caroline. It contains 2,348,358 acres.

That part W. of the bay is called the Western Shore; and is divided into the counties of St. Marys's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Montgomery, Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

This division is much the largest. It contains 4,054,388 acres.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND MOUNTAINS.

On taking a view of the surface of the state; its elevations, and depressions; the course of its rivers, and the direction of its mountains, we find that the Chesapeak occupies the lowest part, as all the rivers, by which the state is watered, flow into that bay. It may be said, with strictness, to occupy a large and extensive

valley, extending about 270 miles N. and S. the lands, on each side, as they recede, rising in succession, to different elevations.

The Eastern Shore is an extensive inclined plane, without stone, or gravel, descending by almost imperceptible degrees to the Chesapeak, from that ridge of elevated land which separates the waters that fall into the bay of Delaware from those that fall into the Chesapeak.

The N. part of this division, adjoining Pennsylvania, is diversified with hills, and the soil intermixed with sand, stones, and gravel.

On the Western Shore, there is a level tract of country, extending, in breadth, on the W. side of the Chesapeak, from 6 to 10 miles. Thence westward the country becomes more elevated, and diversified with hills, each rising, above the preceding one, to the foot of the Appalachian or Allegany mountains, which form the great barrier between the Atlantic and Western States. This great range of mountains, extends from Pennsylvania, through the State into Virginia. The most easterly mountain of this range is the South mountain, thence westerly are North mountain, Will's, Evit's, Warrior's, Sidelinghill, and the great Allegany, beyond which, in the extreme W. parts of the state, is Savage mountain, and several others.

RIVERS OF THE EASTERN SHORE.

Few countries are better watered than this division of the State, land carriage being seldom more than ten miles. This is particularly true with respect to the southern counties; notwithstanding there are few springs, and the well water is generally of an indifferent quality.

Pokomoke river rises in the Cypress swamp, which is partly situated in the State of Delaware. It flows nearly S. about ten miles; thence winding gradually to the W. enters the Chesapeak bay, in that direction, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Potomac. The Pokomoke is navigable several miles.

Manokin is a short navigable river. It enters the Chesapeak, N. of the Pokomoke.

Wicomico, a navigable river, which rises in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, runs S. thence W. falls into the Chesapeak bay. It is navigable 17 miles, 15 of which it has ten feet water. Bay craft, carrying from 1000 to 3000 bushels, take in their lading within three miles of Salisbury, which is 20 miles from the mouth of the river.

Nanticoke is one of the most considerable rivers on the Eastern Shore, about 45 miles in length. It rises in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, flows S. W. and empties into the Chesapeak bay, on the S. side of Philip's Point. It received its name from a tribe of Indians, called the Nanticokes, who resided on its banks.

They emigrated to the State of New York, and live between Owegy, and a branch of the Susquehanna. It is estimated that they can muster about 80 warriors.

Choptank a considerable river. It rises in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, and pursuing a S. W. course, about 43 miles, turns suddenly to the W. N. W. and enters the Chesapeak, between Cook's Point, and Tilghman's Island.

Wye is a short river. It empties into the Chesapeak.

Chester one of the largest, and most beautiful rivers on the Eastern Shore. It forms the boundary between Kent and Queen Anne counties, rises partly in Newcastle, and partly in Kent counties, in the State of Delaware, it flows in a W. direction, about 15 miles; winds suddenly to the S. W. by S. passes Chester town, and Kent Island, at the N. E. point of which it enters the Chesapeak bay, after a course of about 43 miles. It is navigable many miles. At Morgan's Creek it is 500 yards wide, at Chester, about 25 miles from the bay 575; at Corsica about half a mile; and thence to the bay, varying, from one-fourth of a mile, to three miles.

Sassafras river is about 16 miles in length. It rises in Newcastle county, in the State of Delaware, runs a S. by W. course, and empties into the Chesapeak bay. It is a beautiful little river; is navigable some miles, passes Georgetown, and separates Kent and Cecil counties.

Bohemia is a short navigable river. Rising on the borders of Newcastle county, in the State of Delaware, it flows in a W. course, about six miles; thence turning to the W. N. W. falls into Elk river, about four miles above Turkey Point.

Elk river is navigable several miles. It rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, runs in a S. S. W. direction, about 33 miles, and enters the Chesapeak, on the S. side of Turky Point.

Hudson is a broad short river, emptying into the Bay, between Will's Point, on the N. and James Island, on the S.

Third Haven is a small river, which rises near Easton, in Talbot county, and flowing in a S. S. W. direction, empties into Choptank river, on the E. side of Benonie's Point.

Tuckahoe is a considerable branch of Choptank river.

North East river rises on the borders of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and passing Charleston, empties into the Chesapeak. Large quantities of shad, and herrings are caught in this river.*

Hungary is a short river, in Dorchester county. It enters the Chesapeak, opposite to Goldsborough's Island.

Marshy Hope is a considerable branch of Nanticoke river. It flows from Kent county, in the State of Delaware, through a small part of Sussex, enters the Eastern Shore, in Caro-

* See Cecil county.

line county, and running a W. course, passes through part of Dorchester, and unites with the Nanticoke.

Besides these rivers, on the Eastern Shore, there are many creeks, which are either auxiliary streams to the rivers, or empty immediately into the Chesapeak. These will be noticed in the description of the different counties, into which the state is divided, and in which they are situated.

RIVERS ON THE WESTERN SHORE.

This shore, although not so much intersected with rivers, as the Eastern Shore, yet it is better supplied with springs, as the country is more diversified with hills.

Patapsco is a considerable river, formed by two large branches, one rising N. the other N. W. After uniting they pursue a S. S. E. course to Elkridge-landing; thence turning to the N. E. and E. receive Gwyn's and Jones's falls, two inconsiderable creeks. The latter empties into the basin of the Patapsco, at Baltimore. Pursuing a S. E. course, the Patapsco enters the Chesapeak bay, S. of N. Point. The Patapsco is navigable, in ships drawing 18 feet water, to Fell's Point, a detached part of the city of Baltimore. The distance is 16 miles from the bay. The navigation is obstructed by falls a little above Elkridge-landing, which is nine and a half miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore.

Patuxent the largest river on the Western Shore. It rises near Par or Poplar spring, in the N. E. corner of Montgomery county, and running in a S. E. direction, separates that county from Anne Arundel. Continuing that course to within about two miles of Queen Anne, it winds to the S. passes that town, some miles below which, it receives Indian creek; thence turning gradually to the S. E. enters the Chesapeak, in an E. direction, between Drum Point, on the N. and Hay Island, on the S. and about 18 miles N. of the Potomac. In its course, from Queen Anne, to Point Patience, which is five miles above Drum Point, it runs nearly parallel to the bay. It is navigable, in vessels carrying 200 tons, to Pig Point, six miles below Qneen Anne, and about 55 from its entrance into the Chesapeak; and is from a mile to a quarter of a mile wide. It is navigable in flats some miles above Queen Anne. The banks of this river are in many places, remarkably precipitous, so that vessels can anchor very near the shore. The soil, through which it flows, is a mixture of sand, and clay; and is rich. The plantations on each side are well cultivated, producing the largest quantities of the finest tobacco, and Indian corn. The Patuxent has two remarkable shoals, called the Pomposiocias, one is situated between the town of Benedict, in Charles county, and Magruder's, opposite to Trueman's Point. It is occasioned by the action of the tide, and the current of the river, meeting at this place. The depth of

water on the bar, is not more, at high tide, than eleven feet. Below this Pomposiocia, oysters and drumfish are caught, but none above it.

The other shoal, or Pomposiocia, is situated between Lower Malborough, in Calvert county, and Nottingham. It has nearly the same depth of water as the former, and is supposed to be occasioned, by the fresh of water flowing out of Spicer's creek, in Prince George's county.

The Patuxent abounds, in the winter season, with rock, and white perch. They are caught when all the other rivers, remote from the bay, are frozen over. This business has become profitable, since congress have removed to Washington city.

Previous to the American revolution, the river Patuxent received, in the regular trading ships, from Great Britain, almost all the merchandise landed in Baltimore, Annapolis, and Alexandria, as well as the Eastern Shore; but since the established English and Scotch houses, were broken up by that war, all the trade of this river has centered in Baltimore. All the tobacco from Queen Anne, Upper Marlborough, and all the public inspection houses on this river, is sent for sale, to that city; and of late chiefly carried for inspection. This will, in a very few years, absorb all the warehouse interest of the Patuxent, and leave it a mere canal, for the transportation of country produce to Baltimore; and will ulti-

mately prove an injury to the landed interest on the Patuxent, and Potomac.

Severn is a short river. It rises near Elkridge landing, and flowing a S. E. course passes Annapolis, on the N. and empties into the Chesapeak bay, about two miles below that city. It is navigable some miles above Annapolis.

South river rises in Anne Arundel county, and flowing E. falls into the Chesapeak, about six miles S. of Annapolis. It is navigable about ten miles.

West river is short, and navigable. It enters the Chesapeak S. of South river, in Anne Arundel county.

Magothy rises in Anne Arundel county, and flows S. E. nearly parallel to Patapsco river, and falls, into the Chesapeak, about five miles S. of Bodkin's Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco. It is navigable in boats some miles. The lands on each side, for some distance, are sandy and barren, and mostly covered with pine.

Bush is a short river in Harford county. It opens into the Chesapeak, about three miles N. E. of Gunpowder river, and is navigable almost its whole course.

Gunpowder river is formed by the junction of two considerable streams; one of which rises in York county, Pennsylvania, called Great and Little Gunpowder falls. They unite above Joppa, and running a S. S. E. course enter the Chesapeak, about eleven miles above Patapsco

river. It is navigable but a few miles, on account of falls.

Back river is in Baltimore county. It is short, and navigable; and is formed by Herring run, and another small stream. They, on their junction, spread considerably, and enter the Chesapeak, after a course of about ten miles. At its mouth are two small islands.

Middle river flows between Back river, on the S. W. and Gunpowder river, on the N. E. Its whole course is short. It is navigable in boats, and is, in some places, half a mile wide.

Wighcomico is a short navigable river. It is formed by the junction of Allen and Piles Fresh, flows S. and enters the Potomac, on the E. side of Swan's Point, about 35 miles above the mouth of that river.

Nanjemoy, a short river in Charles county. It enters the Potomac, about four miles S. W. of Port Tobacco.

St. George's is a broad short river, in St. Mary's county. It empties into the Potomac N. W. of St. George's Island.

Monocacy is a branch of the Potomac. It is formed by several small creeks, which rise in Adam's county, Pennsylvania. Flowing into Maryland, they unite, and running in a S. S. W. direction, fall into the Potomac, about five miles above George town.

Anti-Etam is another branch or tributary stream of the Potomac. It is formed by several small streams that rise in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Running a S. S. W. course, it

passes Elizabethtown ; thence turning to the S. meanders in that direction, and falls into the Potomac, three and a half miles E. S. E. of Shepherds town. In its course, through the State, it supplies water for turning 14 grist and merchant mills, and three forges.

Conecocheague is formed by two branches that rise in Pennsylvania ; one in Adam's county, on the N. side of the South mountian, called the East branch ; the other in Franklin county, called the West branch. They unite in Franklin county, about three miles N. of the divisional line of the State, and running S. flow through Maryland, and empty into the Potomac.

A company has been incorporated, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for opening the navigation of this river, from the junction of its two branches to the Potomac. This, when accomplished, will prove of vast advantage to the farmers living on its waters, and their vicinity ; as it will afford a cheap and easy conveyance of the produce of their farms, to Georgetown, Washington city, and Alexandria.

Savage river, waters, with its auxiliary streams, a large part of Allegany county. It flows, in a S. course, into the Potomac. The portage, from the mouth of this river, to the boatable waters of Cheat river, a branch of the Monongahela, which joins the Allegany, at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and forms the Ohio, is about 37 miles.

Youghiogany, and Little Youghiogany, which unite and fall into the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, both have their sources in the W. parts of the State.

Susquehanna is the largest of all the rivers which empty into the Chesapeak bay. It is formed by the union of the East and West branches at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. The East branch flows from Otsego and Otego Lakes, in the State of New York. After meandering in various directions, it enters a second time, the State of Pennsylvania, receives Tioga river, and several large navigable creeks, passes over Wyalusing, Wyoming, Nanticoke, and Nescopeck falls, in Luzerne county, before it arrives at Northumberland. It is navigable in boats, a great many miles, into the State of New York.

The West branch rises in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. It flows easterly a great many miles; thence turning S. unites with the East branch. The West branch receives several large navigable creeks; as Clearfield, Mushanon, and Bald Eagle, on the S. Sinnemahoning, Loyalsock, Pine, and Lycoming, from the N. Muncy from the E. and White Deer Hole from the W. besides many others of less consideration.

The Susquehanna flows from Northumberland, in a S. course, and empties into the head of the Chesapeak bay, at which place it is about a mile and a quarter wide. It is navigable, in sea vessels, about six miles. The numerous

rocks, which are lodged in its bed, with the falls of Bald Frier, and Peachbottom, obstruct the further navigation in vessels of that description.

The Susquehanna is embanked by lofty hills, as far up as Middletown, in Pennsylvania, about 50 miles. The hills, in many places approach so near the brow of the river, that there is not level space wide enough for two carriages to pass. Its course, through Maryland, is about ten miles. It flows with rapidity, and discharges more water into the Chesapeak than half the rivers which empty into that immense bay.

A canal has been cut on its E. side, by a company incorporated by the Legislature. (See public improvements.)

The Potomac is a large navigable river, common to this State and Virginia. It forms the boundary between the two States, from its source to its confluence with the Chesapeak bay.

The Potomac flows from a spring, on the N. W. side of the Allegany mountain. Its course, from its source, to Cumberland, is N. E. Thence it meanders, in an E. direction, to the Conecocheague, which flows, from Pennsylvania, through Maryland, turning to the S. E. it receives the Shanandoah. Passing through the Blue mountain, it flows by several small towns, and on its way to the Chesapeak, passes Georgetown, Washington city, Alexandria, New-marlborough, Port Tobacco, Charleston, and enters the Bay, between Point Lookout, on the N. and Smith's Point, on the S.

It is navigable, in boats of considerable burthen, 25 miles above Cumberland, receives several considerable auxiliary streams. Those from Maryland, are Savage river, Will's creek, Conococheague, Monocasy, Anti-Etam, the East branch or Anacostia, at Washington city, Port Tobacco, St. George's, and Wighcomico; besides several creeks. It abounds in rockfish, sturgeon, drum, perch, &c. but above all in herrings. These are in the season, so numerous that, at one fishing ground, there have been caught, in one season, as many as amounted in value to 18,000 dollars.

The Potomac is, at its mouth, seven miles and a half wide, at Namony bay, 30 miles higher, four; at Aquia three; at Hallowing point one and a half; and at Alexandria one and a quarter.

It has, at its confluence with the Chesapeak, seven fathoms water; at St. George's island five; and from Swan's point to Alexandria four; thence to Washington city, three fathoms.

The navigation, above Georgetown, is obstructed by four considerable falls. The first, which are in the vicinity of Georgetown, are called the Little Falls. There the river descends about 36 feet, in three miles. The Great Falls, * which are six miles higher, descend 76 feet, in a mile and a quarter. Six miles higher are the Seneca Falls. There the river decends about ten feet. About 60 miles

* See page 36.

above the latter, are the Falls of Shanandoah. The descent of the river is here about 30 feet, in three miles.

The Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, passed, in 1785, acts incorporating a company for opening the navigation of the Potomac. This laudable design has been carried into operation, and has partly been accomplished. A canal has been finished at the Little Falls, above Georgetown, which is passable in boats, and the company is progressing with the others.

The tributary streams of the rivers, in the hilly, and mountainous parts of the State, afford pike, trout, sunfish, suckers, catfish, eels, and fall fish.

BAYS.

The Chesapeak is one of the largest bays in the world. It extends, from the Atlantic ocean, through part of Virginia, and almost through the whole of Maryland, and is about 270 miles in length. Its entrance from the Atlantic, between Cape Charles on the N. and Cape Henry on the S. is in a N. W. by W. direction. The breadth of this immense bay, is from six to 30 miles, with nine fathoms water, in most places. It affords many safe, and commodious harbours; a safe, and easy navigation. Very few vessels are cast a shore, or lost in it. The Chesapeak contains several fertile islands, of great value to the proprietors. It is worthy of remark that all the principal islands are situat-

ed on the E. side of the bay. There are ten inconsiderable ones that lie contiguous to the Western shore. It receives the waters of a greater number of large navigable rivers than any other bay in the world. It receives the Susquehanna from the N. flowing many hundred miles, carrying with it, from its tributary streams, the superabundant waters of upwards of 30 millions of acres; also the waters of the rivers, with their auxiliary streams, which water the whole State of Maryland, and part of the State of Delaware, and full one half of the State of Virginia, watered by the Potomac, York, James, and Rappahanock rivers.

It has excellent fisheries for herrings, and shad. Many thousand barrels of herrings are annually cured at the Potomac, Susquehanna, N. E. river, and other places, supplying the inhabitants of the inland country, and affording a considerable article of exportation. It also abounds in rock, drum, bass, carp, sturgeon, sheeps-head, mackrel, &c. with oysters, crabs, and a variety of other shell fish.

The vast number of wild ducks which harbour on this bay, and the mouths of the rivers which fall into it, exceeds belief. It is remarkable for a species of duck, called canvass-back, which is larger than the common wild duck. Its flesh is free from the fishy taste of the others, and is exceedingly rich, tender, and delicate. Perhaps no water foul surpasses it in

richness, exquisite flavour, and delicacy. Swans are also numerous. The gannet, fishing hawk, crane, geese, &c. are abundant in their proper season.

Herring bay, is on the W. side of the Chesapeak, on the coast of Anne Arundel county. It is situated between Parkers Island, on the N. and Holland point on the S. and affords abundance of herring, whence its name.

Fishing bay, is on the E. side of the Chesapeak, at the mouth of Nanticoke river, which is the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives the waters of Transquaking, Wicomico, and Black-water creeks.

Sinepuxent bay, is on the S. E. coast of Worcester county and Virginia. It is long, and narrow : extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. parallel to the sea coast, opening into the Atlantic, by an inlet of the same name. Between the bay, and the Atlantic, is a long narrow strip of land, called Assatiegue Island. Newport creek, which is navigable some miles, empties into the bay.

ISLANDS.

Kent, is the largest Island in the Chesapeak bay. It is fourteen miles in length, from N. to S. and six and a half in breadth, from E. to W. containing, about 29,000 acres. It is of a triangular figure, and is situated on the E. side of the bay, at the mouth of Chester river, on

the N. and Eastern bay, on the S. and is separated from the main land, by a narrow channel.

Some trade was carried on with this island, by the colonists of Virginia, before the charter of Maryland was granted to Cœcilius Lord Baltimore.* Soon after he took possession of the country, he placed the island of Kent under the superintendance of a commander. By an act passed, in 1638, the commander had powers granted him to punish all offenders, within the island, with such corporeal correction, not extending to life or member, as he should think the nature of the offence deserved; and also to raise a military corps, for the defence of the island. It was early established a county. In 1650 it sent a deligate †to the general assembly. At this time there were only two counties in the colony, Kent island, and St. Mary's. It was declared, by an act of the general assembly, passed in 1695, a part of Talbot county; but by a division of that county, according to an act passed, in 1607, it was added to Queen Anne, in which it is now situated.

Eastern Neck Island, is situated on the E. side of the bay, at the entrance of Chester river, and N. of Kent island. It is about three and a half miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains 2,400 acres.

* It was settled about three years before the charter of Maryland was granted.

† Captain John Vaughan, Commander.

Spesutie Island, is situated on the W. side of the bay, on the coast of Harford county. It contains 1,560 acres.

Tilghman's Island, contains about 1,700 acres. It is situated on the E. side of the bay, on the coast of Talbot county.

The Three Sisters, are three small islands, on the W. side of the bay, on the coast of Anne Arundel county. They are situated between Parker's island, and the entrance of West river.

Parker's Island, is larger than any of the Three Sisters. It is situated at the entrance of Herring bay, and near the Three Sisters.

Pools Island, lies on the W. side of the Chesapeak, near the coast of Harford county. It contains about 1,000 acres. It is S. E. of the mouth of Gunpowder river.

Goldsborough Island, is on the E. side of the Chesapeak, on the coast of Dorchester county, opposite the mouth of Hungary river. It contains about 2,200 acres.

James Island, is situated at the mouth of Hudson river, on the coast of Dorchester county. It contains 1,670 acres.

Hooper's Island, is situated on the coast of Dorchester county, on the east side of the Bay. It is separated from the main land by, Hungary river, and contains about 7,300 acres.

Barren Island, is situated on the east side of the Chesapeak bay, in Dorchester county. It is small, and lies opposite the mouth of Patux-

ent river, on the Western Shore. On the S. E. it is separated, from Hooper's island, and the main land, by a narrow channel.

Devil's Island, on the east side of the Chesapeak, in Somerset county, is situated between Manokin river on the south, and Fishing bay on the north. It is about four miles long, and one and three quarters broad, containing 2,800 acres.

Demiquarter, is a small island contiguous to Devil's island. Both islands consist mostly of marsh, notwithstanding they have several families living upon them.

Sharp's Island, contains about 2,200 acres. It is situated on the east side of the bay, in Dorchester county.

Poplar Island, is within the limits of Talbot county, on the east side of the Chesapeak. It contains about 2,000 acres.

Holland Islands, a cluster of small islands on the east side of the Chesapeak. They are situated between Smith's island, and the coast of Accomac county, in Virginia, and Hooper's straits, at the entrance of Fishing bay.

SOIL.

The soil in the northern parts of the Eastern Shore, towards Pennsylvania, is a light friable earth of a red colour, intermixed, in many places, with stones, sand, and gravel. The bottom lands, on the rivers and creeks, consist of a black rich mould, exceedingly fertile.

In the middle counties the soil is pretty generally a composition of sand and clay, but the latter predominates. Towards the Eastern Shore of Virginia on the south, and the Atlantic on the S. E. the soil is more sandy than in any part of the Eastern Shore. Here we find considerable tracts of sandy barrens, in some places as white as snow, producing hardly any timber but pine; also several large marshes towards the Chesapeak, the lands being nearly on a level with that bay, and the mouths of the rivers which fall into it.

The soil, on the Western Shore, for some miles west of the Chesapeak, differs very little from that on the Eastern Shore; but that it is less fertile in wheat, and in many places, intermixed with a larger proportion of sand. Towards the head of the bay, the soil is a light friable earth, intermixed with some sand and gravel, resembling that on the north parts of the Eastern Shore, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna. In some places, particularly the low bottom grounds, on the rivers and creeks, the soil is a black, rich mould, fertile in wheat, and Indian corn. On advancing south, the sand, in many parts, appear to predominate, and in others it appears to be a mixture of nearly equal parts, sand and clay.

In the heat of summer, and in extremely dry weather, the sand becomes consequently lighter than in moist weather. It is not uncommon, in great droughts, when high winds arise, to see the sand raised from the fields of

maize, thirty or forty feet high, and carried to a considerable distance. If corn fields be situated near the dwellings of planters, the drifting sand, in dry weather, and in high winds, enters every door and crevice, in like manner as drifting snow.

About twenty or twenty-five miles from the bay, in a N. W. direction, the clay soil predominates, and on advancing toward the mountains, the sandy soil entirely disappears. The soil in the large valleys, between the mountains is a rich mould of a dark chocolate colour.

STONES AND CLAYS.

White and yellow flint, black stone, which contains a certain portion of iron; soap stone, marble, granite, flag stone, sand stone, of different colours; whet stones, suitable for carpenter's edged tools; blood stones, slate, lime stone, free stone, isinglass, plum pudding stones, which are a concrete of iron ore and sand, intermixed with white, and other coloured pebbles.

On the bay shore, below Carpenter's Point, stones have been found, when broken, with cavities resembling the impression of sea shells. In the sides of the hills, bordering on the Susquehanna, is great abundance of black, and grey stones, excellent for building. Large quantities are transported to Baltimore. There are large quarries of different kinds of stone, in Cecil, Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, Wash-

ington and Allegany counties.* On the main branch of North East river, about two and half miles from tide water, is a large soap stone quarry. Stones have been dug out of it, from ten to twelve feet in length, from three to four in breadth, and not more than four or five inches in thickness.

Yellow and red ochre, fuller's earth, pipe clay, of different colours; besides other clays, also sands suitable for founderies.

TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS, &c.

In many parts of the Eastern and Western Shore, are large tracts of pine barrens. The common growth of trees is black and white walnut, wild cherry, hickory, yellow poplar or tulip tree, white poplar, aspin, sycamore, chesnut, locust, elm, sour gum, sweet gum or liquid amber, white, black, red, Spanish, and chesnut oaks, willow-leaved oak of two kinds, mulberry, ash, beech, birch, iron wood, sassafras, persimon, magnolia glauca, or swamp sassafras, maple, cucumber, willow, dog wood, service and fring trees, red bud, ground oak, savin, holly, laurel, spice wood, white thorn, black haw, wych hazel, cinkipin, common alder, black alder; the latter bears red berries, which hang on the tree through the winter; bladdernut, (staphylœa,) spindle tree, elder, red rod, papaw, hazel, lilac, ninebark, honeysuckle, huckleberry, red root, the leaves of the latter are used as a substitute for tea; also blackberries, dew-

* See each county.

berries, raspberries, and strawberries; besides several other trees and shrubs.

The medicinal, and other plants, and roots, are Seneca snake, rattle snake and black snake roots, sarsaparilla, spikenard, Solomon's seal, ipecacuana, yellow pacoon, bastard indigo, bowman root, pleurisy root, dittany, a species of madder, senna, Indian turnip, Adam and Eve; this plant has two bulbous roots, joined together by a small filament, about two inches in length; when put into water, one of the roots swims, and the other sinks. Penny royal, archangel, St. John's wort, life everlasting, century, marjoram, and silver leaf, maiden hair, wood betony, wild comphrey, liverwort, golden rod, angelica, gentian, broom, wild carrot, white hellebore, Indian hemp, this bears a pod which contains a down resembling cotton, Jerusalem oak, mountain tea, wood sorrel, several species of ferns and mushrooms. The flower mushroom is a great curiosity. When it makes its appearance above ground, the corolla is nearly at full size, and bears some resemblance to a tulip. It is of a whitish colour, with a slight tinge of red. The stalk rises to the height of about nine inches, with small transparent leaves, of about three fourths of an inch in length, of the same colour as the stalk, and corolla. The corolla is composed of six petals or floral leaves. There are ten stamina that contain the farina, surrounding a cup of a fungous substance, which stands in the centre of the corolla. Shepherd's purse,

mullen, common and white plantain, thorowax, ground pine, dwarf laurel, Jameson, careless, poke root, may apple, the root of which is a purgative, and answers the purpose of jalap, ramstead, lamb's quarter, snake weed, which is esteemed a safe remedy for the bite of a snake, nettles, dog fennel, toad flax, wild vine, blazing star, cinque foil, ground cherries, pursley and yams, which grow without cultivation, in fields, and open ground. The root is from fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and nearly as thick as a man's leg. They are of the shape of a sweet potatoe, of a whitish russet colour. They grow at the end of a stem, about fifteen inches below the surface of the earth. The stem, or vine, above the yam, is about as thick as a goose quill, and spreads over the ground like sweet potatoe vines, which the leaves likewise resemble. The blossoms are very handsome, and very numerous, about the size of a rose, and the shape of a convolvulus or bell flower. The outer edge of the corolla is white, and the centre purple.

There is no use made of these yams, hogs are exceedingly fond of them, but it is with difficulty they can be procured, on account of their depth.

Hydropeper, or water pepper, vulgarly called arsmart, grows in watery places, also about dunghills, and out houses. It is not so large as the English hydropeper, which is recommended in infusion or decoction, for the jaundice or dropsy; also in external applications

to dissipate bruised blood. Some use it for the tooth ach, as pepper, &c. We have not heard that the American hydropeper is used for any of the above purposes; but it is likely it would succeed on application. It is sometimes used with vinegar; the leaves being pounded, as a remedy against poison.

The state affords a great variety of grapes; as the black, purple, red, and white fox grapes; chicken grapes, and a middle sized grape, of a purple colour, growing in clusters like the chicken grapes, but is distinguished from them, by having the sweetness and flavour of the fox grape.

There are several species of the sumach; as the rhus typhinum, or stag's horn sumach, the rhus copallinum, rhus glabrum, common or upland sumach, the leaves of which are used in dying, as a substitute for galls, the rhus taxicodendron, poison oak, the leaves of which prove fatal to sheep that eat them in the spring. There is also another species of sumach, supposed to be the rhus vernix, or varnish tree.

The most common kind of flowers, is wild and sweet brier rose, parthenian, and other violets, sweet William, bell flowers, yellow, pink, and scarlet coloured ladies slippers, swamp lilies, yellow, and white lupines, rock columbine, flower de luce, helianthus, and the spiral flower; also a variety of others natural to the state.

WILD ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

The animals indigenous to the state, are the deer, wolf, bear, panther, raccoon, marten, otter, fox, oppossum, buffaloe, wild cat, skunk, or pole cat, ground hog, rabbit, squirrel, mink, mole, and musk rat.

The wild turkey is seen only in the mountains, and parts adjacent. Ducks of different kinds, are very numerous, on the Chesapeak, and the mouths of the rivers which flow into that bay. The gannet, woodpeckers, red birds, pheasants, partridges, crows, mocking birds, black birds, woodcocks, whipperwills, plovers, bald eagles, geese, doves, larks, and robbins, Several kinds of hawks, owls, thrushes, turkey buzzards, bats, these resemble a small hawk; besides a great number of sea fowl on the S. E. coast, bordering on the Atlantic, and towards the lower parts of the Chesapeak bay.

ORES.

No ore, nor mine, has yet been discovered on the Eastern Shore; and from the nature of the soil, and the low situation of the country, it is very probable that it contains none of any kind, if we except the iron ore found in the upper part of Cecil county. No one has yet been discovered on the Western Shore, for several miles west of the Chesapeak. The ores,

and mines, are found in the middle and western parts of the state. In Montgomery county, in the north parts of Anne Arundle, in Baltimore, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties, are abundance of iron ore. A copper mine was discovered, several years ago, in Frederick county, near Libertytown; and large quantities of excellent coal, in Allegany county. It is transported down the Potomac in boats, to the towns on the banks of that river.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are several mineral and sulphurous springs in different parts of the state. At Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, is a fine chalybeate spring, to which a great many people resort in the summer months. It is impregnated with iron, and contains a great deal of carbonic acid or fixed air. The water is exceedingly clear, and remarkably cold. In all cases of debility the most salutary effects are produced from the use of it, and in many instances where it is drank for a few days, the appetite is increased.

About twelve miles from Skipton, in Allegany county, is a warm spring, possessing similar qualities to those of the warm springs in Berkely county, Virginia. It is much resorted to, by people labouring under various complaints. Between three and four hundred assemble at it in the summer season, from the

adjacent counties. It is found efficacious in ramoving many complaints. It rises between two mountains; and at the distance of thirty yards, is another spring which, by its extreme coldness, astonishes every one.

In Harford county are several mineral and sulphurous springs, but they have not yet obtained any celebrity by their cures.

About twelve miles from Cumberland, in Allegany county, is a medicinal spring, which possesses strong sodorific, and cathartic qualities. The water is cold, and pleasant to drink, when drank freely, it greatly restores the appatite. At the bottom of the spring, as the water boils out of the earth, innumerable little white substances are seen, which when exposed to the open air, instantly evaporate.

Contiguous to Old town, in Allegany, are several springs, so strongly impregnated with sulphur, that the waters will turn silver black, in about five minutes.

In Somerset county, on the Eastern shore, are some weak Chalybeate springs. Barren creek springs are said to be impregnated with sulphur. They are the resort of much company, in the summer months, on account of their medicinal quality.

CURIOSITIES.

One of the most remarkable curiosities, in the State, are the rocks of Deer creek, in Harford county, towards the Susquehanna, and York county, in Pennsylvania. Their appearance is highly romantic. They form a pile of huge rocks, placed one upon another, to the perpendicular height of 200 feet. On the top two seats are carved out, which according to tradition were the throne, from which the ancient Indian chiefs proclaimed the edicts, adopted in their councils. The ascent to the top is rugged and perilous; yet many induced by curiosity, clamber up to it, from which there is a most delightful, and extensive prospect, of the adjacent country.

On Easter Monday, annually, there is an assemblage of nearly 500 people, who collect, from different parts of the country, to amuse themselves, and view this wonder of nature.

On the main branch of North East river, is a considerable cataract. The water falls 99 feet, in the distance of about 50 perches, and rushes from rock to rock, which are from seven or eight to 20 feet beneath each other. The channel is not more than four perches wide. It is pent in on each side by hills. When there is a flood in the river, the view of the falls is then particularly entertaining, highly picturesque, and romantic. The water rushes in large sheets over the falls, with great rapidity. The great

quantity of white foam below, in a constant state of agitation, and the spray which arises, forming a light cloud, and in which, at a distance, is exhibited the most beautiful representation of the rainbow, the fence rails, and floating timber, pitching down, at one time imerging in the water below, at another bounding up in the air, the hills on each side, guarded by massive rocks, intermixed with trees, and shrubs, the oak, sycamore, and laurel, the tops of the rocks, in the summer crowned with the rock columbine in full bloom, near the head of the falls, on the brow of the rocks, the fragment of the wall of a grist-mill, just above a saw-mill, at a small distance, on the side of the hill a log building, about eight perches above the saw-mill, a woodenbridge, supported by stone piers, form one of the most interesting sceneries that can be imagined for the landscape painter.

On the W. side of the Falls, is a small cave. It has an opening, on two sides, to admit the light, a convenient fire place in one corner, an opening in the top of the rocks, which terminate in a conical point, for the passage of the smoak; on one side of the cave is a handsome birth, for a bed, a flat rock, in the side of the wall, It resembles the birth in the cabbin of a ship. The entrance of the cave is on the N. side, by a descent of about four feet.

Within three miles of Cumberland, in Allegany is a large cavern. Its entrance is narrow, and of a perfect circular form. Those who

visit the cave, enter it feet foremost, and, when in, the tallest can stand erect. The direction of the cave is E. and on advancing it becomes more spacious, and lofty. It is of such extent, that hardly any one has ventured to explore it to its furthermost end. The exudation of the water has formed many beautiful, conical, and highly transparent stalactites, which hang, of various dimensions, from the roof.

About ten miles from Old town, there is a remarkable cave in a brake, in Warrior's mountain. The mouth of the cave is about four feet wide, and at the depth of 30 feet are several large rooms. It is situated within about 200 yards of a warm spring, distinguished for its healing qualities.*

There is a remarkable cave near the South mountain, about 9 or ten miles from Hager's-town.

One of the most interresting natural curiosities, in the state, is the passage of Will's creek through Will's mountain, in Allegany county. It is called the Narrows and Will's gap, and affords much matter for speculation, and conjecture. Appearances strongly impress on the mind, the belief that Will's creek, formed, at some remote period of time, a large lake, on the N. W. side of the mountain, and that the force and pressure of the water, burst through, formed the creek below, and passed off to the Potomac. The great number of huge rocks

* See mineral Springs.

which have tumbled down, obviously from the mountain, on each side of the creek, and lying in promiscuous heaps below; and the vast number that are still hanging, and looking over, as it were, the precipice, confirm the mind in the belief, that a disrupture of the mountain has taken place, whether by the force and pressure of the water, on the N. W. side; an earthquake or some other cause. That extraordinary changes have taken place in the face of our globe, and are frequently happening, in our own times, are familiar to every one acquainted with natural history, and Geography. We find a remarkable change has taken place, in the bed of the river Poultney, which rises in Vermont, and forms part of the boundary between that State and New York. The change took place, in June 1783, during a large flood in the river, and it had not in 1800, fully settled in its new formed channel*.

In many of the rocks of Will's mountain, contiguous to the passage of Will's creek through it, are formed in the rocks, a great many marine shells, principally of the muscle, and clam tribe.

The impression of the cockle shell is formed in rocks, near the head of the Chesapeak bay, in Cecil county. This is the more remarkable, as no shells of the kind are found near that part of the bay.

* See Modern Geographical Dictionary, in four vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, published by the author ~~near that part of~~

About half a mile W. of the Falls, on the main branch of North East river, in Cecil county, and about five N. of Charleston, is Prospect hill, remarkable for the extensive, and delightful view, which it affords. The prospect extends down the bay to the distance of 30 miles, the adjacent shores; and, in the winter, by means of a spy glass, the river Delaware, and Jersey shore are seen, about 20 miles below Newcastle.

The Great Falls of Potomac, about seven or eight miles above Georgetown, are considered one of the most magificient natural curiosities in the State. Many think that the passage of the river over these falls, is equal, in point of sublimity and grandeur, to its passage through the Blue ridge. The river here descends 76 feet, in one mile, and a quarter. Less than a mile above the Falls, it is about 1000 yards in breadth. At the Falls it is contracted to the breadth apparently of only a few feet. This immense body of water, thus confined, wheels, boils, foams, and thunders, for sevsral hundred yards, through a stupendous body of huge rocks, before it arrives at the principal cataract, over which it dashes, with astonishing impetuosity, the perpendicular height of about fifteen feet. The sound has often been distinctly heard, at the distance of 17 or 18 miles.

We shall here notice a curious phenomenon of the beach tree. It is observed to distil water, like small rain, from the limbs, in the month of September. This is owing to an innumera-

ble number of small insects, which perforate the bark. Their bodies are about the size of a common ant, of a reddish or sandy colour, having four legs, on each side, and two small horns projecting from the head. Their tails turn up, on which there is a small tuft of down like cotton, about the size of a pea, from which project a number of white hairs three fourths of an inch in length, and of the same substance. These are constantly vibrating over their backs, to and from their heads, like the pendulum of a clock. The ground, under the trees, is covered with a fine powder resembling wood ashes.

Mount Arrarat is a conspicuous hill, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, about a mile and a half above the Lower ferry. The side next the river is remarkably steep and rocky. On the opposite side of Herron run, about 40 rods distant, from Mount Arrarat, is a cave in the point of a hill, fronting the river. It is remarkable for being the residence of Lord Talbot, for about two years. Here he concealed himself, on account of having killed a Mr. Rosely on his passage from England. He was according to report, supplied daily with provisions, by two women, one of whom was named Touchstone. He was discovered in his retreat by his little dog barking, at a small vessel, passing up the river, near the cave, was taken prisoner, and tried either in England or Virginia. He received sentence of death, but was pardoned by his king. He gave to each of the

women who supplied him with provisions a small tract of land. The cave has lost much of its original beauty, the rocks having fallen away in front of it. In the bottom is a small spring of water.

A breed of the Falcon, a species of hawk for hunting, much celebrated in England, in former times, is found on Mount Arrarat. It is conjectured that a pair of that species of hawk was brought to this country by Lord Talbot.

South of Annapolis is a large bank of oyster shells, which, when calcined, serve for building, though not so strong a cement as stone lime.

CLIMATE AND DISEASES.

The climate of the western, and mountainous parts of the state, differs very little from that of Pennsylvania. The seasons commence about the same time, and the rains, and snow which fall in the mountains, as in Pennsylvania, are more frequent than in the low flat counties, on each side of the Chesapeak. The air in the mountains, and western parts is as pure and salubrious, and the inhabitants as free from diseases, as in any part of the United States. This tract of country is intersected by numerous creeks, and abounds in springs of the purest limestone water. But it is very different on the Eastern and Western Shores. The country is low and level, for many miles, on each side of the bay. The wa-

ter, in the rivers, seems to have no current, but that which is produced by the gentle agitation which arises from the ebbing and flowing of the tides, in the bay, backwards and forwards; hence the water is less pure, than in the hilly and mountainous parts of the state, and much less so, on the Eastern, than on the Western Shore; the latter being diversified by small eminences or little hills, and being more sandy, with a few exceptions, on the southern part of the Eastern Shore, the water of their springs, in its subterranean passage, is filtrated, as it rises to the surface. It is said that hills and the repidity of rivers, and creeks, increase the circulation of the atmosphere; and as the rivers and creeks, on each side of the bay, appear to remain in a quiescent state, except the agitation produced by the ebbing and flowing of the tides in the Chesapeak, refreshing breezes are less frequent, and the atmosphere remains loaded with the miasmata exhaled from the quiescent waters, and the large marshes situated in low places. This gives a character to the climate of a large proportion of the state, widely different from that of the western country; and is the source of numerous diseases, almost or entirely unknown in the hilly and mountainous parts. The country on each side of the bay is subject, in the summer months, to thunder gusts and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain. These afford only a momentary relief from the heat of the sun. The earth is moistened, coolled, and rendered more fit for

vegetation; but when not followed by a brisk wind, the vapours which arise by the excessive heat, render the air nonelastic, more oppressive and debilitating, and less fit for respiration, as it has not a sufficient elasticity to give a full and vigorous expansion to the lungs.

There is no part of the United States, in which there is a greater uniformity in the climate, than in all that country extending on each side of the Chesapeak, in the state of Delaware, and the south parts of Jersey. The seasons usually commence about the same time, in each succeeding year; nor is the climate in the vernal, summer, and autumnal months, subject to those sudden transitions, which so strongly characterize the climate of Pennsylvania. The spring sets in about two weeks earlier than in Pennsylvania, and the western parts of the state, and the winter about as much later. The frost is mild; and the rivers not frozen over, as in the western country; and snow seldom lies longer than eight or ten days.

The diseases which are most prevalent in summer, in the counties on each side of the bay, are the cholera morbus, and dysentry. In autumn intermittents, remittents, diarhœas, and dysenteries, which prevail with great violence, particularly in some districts of the Eastern Shore; also billious fevers and dropsies: and, after the autumnal equinox, quotidian and tertian agues. In the winter and spring, rheumatism, neumonia, sore throat, and catarrh, are the most common diseases.

MANUFACTURES.

If Maryland has not risen to the first rank, among the large manufacturing states, she certainly stands high in the second class. The unhealthiness of the climate, in a large proportion of the state, is an insurmountable obstacle; besides the habits and prepossessions of the citizens, in that large tract of country extending on each side of the Chesapeak, including more than one half of the state. Maryland will hardly ever become a manufacturing state. From her situation, soil, and productions, no state in the Union can carry on commerce and agriculture to greater advantage. Agriculture and commerce are the two great scources of national wealth, to which her citizens ought to direct their attention.

The principal manufacture is that of flour, of which large quantities are annually exported. Some of the largest, and best constructed merchant mills in the United States, are in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. At the furnaces and forges are manufactured pig, bar iron, hollow ware, stoves, weights, &c. to a considerable amount. There are in the state eight furnaces, and fifteen forges, with several rolling and slitting mills.

Sugar refining, beer, porter, spirits from domestic materials, cyder, castor oil,* paper,

* See Brookeville.

hats, gun powder, leather, shoes, boots, sadlery, skins, axes, scythes, nails, drawing knives, sickles, muskets, combs, soap, candles, starch, hair powder, mill stones, and all kinds of farming and culinary utensils; besides rope making, and ship building, and wollen cloths.*

In our description of the counties, and towns, we will give a more particular account of the manufactures.

Many of the planters, on the Chesapeak, south of Baltimore, raise cotton on their plantations. The phlox or wool, is short. It is manufactured in their families, and though coarse, serves many useful purposes instead of linen.

In East Nottingham, in Cecil county, the silk worm is propagated with considerable success. As many as twelve bushels of cocoons or balls have been produced in a season, by the care of one family; likewise two crops in a season, by exposing the eggs in a warm dry place.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, FARMS, &c.

Maryland produces tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, spelts, buckwheat, flax, hemp, cotton, potatoes, appricots, and hops; also different kinds of cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, with several kinds of pease,

* See Cecil county.

beans, and sallads, water melons, musk melons, semlins, gourds, cucumbers, &c.

The planters pay more attention to the cultivation and improvement of their gardens, than is generally done in Pennsylvania. Their gardens afford a great variety, and abundance of the most wholesome esculent roots, and vegetables.

Their orchards are not surpassed by any in the United States, in the abundance, variety, and excellence of their fruit. Several kinds of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, and quinces; besides five or six different kinds of cherries, are found on almost every plantation. The apples are distilled into brandy, or made into cyder, which is equal to any in the Union. The brandy distilled from peaches, after being kept five or six years, surpasses every other kind of ardent spirits, in the delicacy of its flavour. Many prefer it to the best Jamaica spirits, or Cogniac brandy.

The plantations contain, generally, from 100 to 500 acres. Some are larger, but the number is few in proportion to the former.

The planters towards the bay, build their houses upon some eminence, remote from the miasmata of the low marshy grounds, and stagnant waters. Their dwellings, in the counties on the Chesapeak, are mostly of frame, generally painted brown or yellow. Some have brick dwellings. At a little distance from the dwellings of the planters, are the huts or quarters of their slaves. The number of slaves on a plantation is always in proportion to the

wealth of the planter. Some have five, some ten, some fifteen; there are some who have a great many more. He who cannot afford to purchase and maintain a slave, is considered in the lower counties, very poor indeed.

Indian corn and tobacco, are the chief productions, in the lower counties, on the west side of the Chesapeak. It is not uncommon to see a field of Indian corn of from fifty to one hundred acres. Sweet potatoes are also raised, in these counties, and on the Eastern Shore, in great perfection. South of Baltimore cotton is raised almost on every plantation. The phlox is short, and the stalk dies on the approach of winter. Wheat is cultivated only by a few, and in small quantities, for the use of their families. On the Eastern Shore, wheat and Indian corn are the principal productions. They are raised in large quantities, and of the best quality. The soil in the lower counties, on the west side of the bay, is generally unfit for the cultivation of wheat. It is too light and sandy; the planters prefer raising Indian corn. It is more prolific than wheat, and serves more abundantly, the various purposes of supporting their families, and as an article of exportation.

The western counties produce every kind of grain that is raised in the state.

The culture of tobacco, on the Eastern Shore, and on some parts of the Western Shore, is fast declining, as the planters find more profit in cultivating wheat, which always

commands a ready market, and does not, as tobacco, impoverish the lands.

The lands appropriated for the culture of tobacco and corn, on either shore, afford but very little grass or herbage; milk and butter are therefore scarce, and the latter of a very indifferent quality. There is abundance of pork, not inferior to any in the world, and a great many domestic fowls of different kinds.

Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple productions of the state.

Tobacco is always cultivated in rows. The seed, which is black, and exceeding small, resembling that of mullen, is sown in beds of the richest mould, from twenty to one hundred feet square. The planters prepare the beds the year before they sow the seed, by covering them with bramble. When the spring is so far advanced, that no apprehension is entertained of returning frost, the bramble is burnt, the bed dug up, and the warm ashes and earth mixed together. After reducing the earth, by a rake, to a fine mould, the seed is sown, and about the first of May, the young plants are sufficiently grown, when they are transplanted, and set at the distance of three or four feet from each other. They are frequently hilled, and kept free of weeds. When as many leaves have sprung out, as the stalk can nourish to advantage, the tops of the plants are broken off, in order to prevent them from growing higher. The plants are carefully kept free of worms; and the suckers, which grow

out between the leaves, are regularly broken off from the stalk, as soon as discovered, till they arrive at maturity, which is in the latter end of August. The plants are then cut down, a peg drove into the stem of each, and hung up to cure, in large houses, built for that purpose. After hanging up a few weeks, the leaves sufficiently deaden, and become of a brown colour. The first moist weather that comes, the leaves are stripped from the stalk, and tied into bundles of six or eight. The bundles are put into heaps, and remain for eight or ten days, till they sweat. The heaps are then opened, the bundles dried, and again put into heaps, and so alternately till they are cured. They are then packed into hogsheads, containing 800 or 1000 weight.

An industrious person can attend from 10,000 to 15,000 plants, and six acres of Indian corn. About 6,000 good plants yield 1,000 pounds of tobacco.

The finest tobacco produced in Maryland, is raised in part of Prince George's county, and on the west side of Anne Arundel, opposite to Queen Anne, on the Patuxent.

The kite foot tobacco is said to be peculiar to this state. It is raised on the Patuxent and Patapsco rivers. The kitefoot is only the second and third leaves of the plant. They are the first that shoot out, are longer exposed to the solar heat, arrive sooner at maturity, and by absorbing more of the sun's rays, become of a brighter yellow than the other leaves, but have

not so much strength in them, or, in other words, possess less of the narcotic quality of the tobacco.

The planters, who use tobacco, generally prefer the two or three leaves on the stalk immediately above those of the kitefoot quality. The kitefoot is mostly shipped to Europe. It is manufactured chiefly there into snuff, which is a brighter yellow than the snuff made from the other leaves.

The genuine white wheat is said to be peculiar to the counties of Qeen Anne, Talbot, and Kent, on the Eastern Shore. It is degenerating, owing to the negligence of the cultivators, in not preserving it unadulterated, and to the belief that it is not so productive as the yellow wheat.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Maryland has not been backward in public improvements. What she has undertaken, has, in a great measure, been accomplished.

The canal on the east side of the Susquehanna, extending south about nine miles; from near the Pennsylvania line to tide water, in that river, has been completed. It is thirty feet wide, and three deep; with locks eighty feet long, and twelve wide. It is taken out of the Susquehanna, round the head of Love Island, through a channel, partly natural, about 200 yards in length, and from forty to

fifty feet in width, joined to the canal by a stone dam, across the channel, at the foot of the island. The canal, with the entrance into the river, forms a spacious bason, easy of access for boats, and a safe harbour in time of floods: at the foot of the island, in the deep cutting of the canal, is a regulating lock, 15 or 16 feet high, built of stone. From this to Bald Friar ferry, about three fourths of a mile, the canal, and Towpath bank, are guarded from the river, by a strong wall. From Bald Friar to the Conewingo is two miles. The canal crosses that creek by a dam, and gates, and on the south side is a stop gate, and two locks, of eight feet each, built of stone. From Conewingo to near Octorara creek, is about two and a half miles. In this distance, there is a strong wall, nearly half a mile in length, around Amos mountain. Here are three locks, of six feet eight inches each, built of stone, with a good stone house, for an office. From this to Octorara creek is one eighth of a mile. It crosses that creek, by a dam 512 feet in length, and nearly twelve feet in height, built of timber. The dam has a small curvature. It is greatly admi ed for the neatness and strength of the workmanship. On the south side is a stop gate, to defend the canal against the floods in the creek.

From Octorara to the tide water, in the Susquehanna, is about two miles and three quarters. In this distance are three locks, each eight feet three inches. From the lowermost of these

locks, that empties into tide water, is a boat passage, about 250 yards in length, through which boats pass and repass at low water, into the lowermost lock.

The canal is abundantly supplied with water from Conewingo and Octorara creeks, affording the finest mill seats.

At Conewingo there is a fall of sixteen feet, with six acres of land; at Octorara, a fall of twenty-eight feet, and six acres. This is a more eligible situation for a mill than that of Conewingo. At the tide about twenty feet fall, and eight acres, to build on. This is, on many accounts, a more preferable scite than either Octorara or Conewingo. The whole fall is fifty-six feet, clear of back water.

Few places in the union are as susceptible of improvement, or possess more advantages, to men of capital, and enterprize. Situated near the head of the Chesapeak bay, with abundant supply of country produce, brought down the Susquehanna, whose waters drain a tract of country containing, at least, thirty millions of acres.

The canal was completed by a company, incorporated, in 1783-4, by the legislature of Maryland, under the title of "The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal." It was cut under the direction of Mr. James Brindley, engineer.

The legislature, by an act, passed in 1785, in conjunction with the legislature of Virginia, incorporated a company for the purpose of

opening the navigation of the Potomac. A canal has been cut at the Little Falls, above Georgetown. It extends upwards of three miles, the river descending, in that distance thirty-six feet. The united companies of Maryland and Virginia are cutting a canal at the Great Falls, and removing the obstructions in the river.

The canal by which it is proposed to connect the Delaware and Chesapeak Bays, commences near Elkton. The waters which are to supply the canal are taken out of Big Elk river. about three miles above Elkton. The feeder, through which the waters of supply are conveyed to the canal, is within half a mile of the town, and is made navigable in barges, with towing paths. The further progress of the canal is suspended, in consequence of the non-payment of several of the subscribers to the undertaking. It has thus far been carried on by a company incorporated by the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.

The great western turnpike which leads from Baltimore, by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Cumberland, thence, crossing the Allegany mountains, to Union town, in Pennsylvania, Brownsville, Washington, and to Wheeling, on the river Ohio, in the state of Virginia, has been begun, and twenty miles of it completed from the city of Baltimore. It is expected that during the ensuing summer, it will be finished as far as Fredericktown, which is forty-five miles on the turnpike.

At Ellicott's Lower Mills, on the Great Falls of Patapsco, arched bridges, and extensive walls have lately been built. A wall of considerable height extends along the side of the road, next the water, three quarters of a mile, to prevent the road from being injured by the floods. The turnpike bridges and walls are executed in the most substantial manner.

A road branches from the Great Western Turnpike at Fredericktown, passes through Winchester, and Staunton, in Virginia, and extends into the state of Tennessee. The citizens of Tennessee transport to Baltimore, along this road, large quantities of cotton. Another road branches from the Great Western Turnpike, at Ellicot's Lower Mills, passes Montgomery court house, and extends to Leesburg, in Virginia.

On the Eastern Shore, and that part south of Baltimore, the roads, which are natural, are so excellent, that no artificial roads will ever, perhaps, be required. They are covered a few inches deep with a light sand, so that when rain falls, it almost instantly sinks into the earth. Though delightfully smooth and level, in the summer and autumn, when the sand is extremely dry and light, they are fatiguing for to travel upon, as the horses feet sink into the sand, which slides from underneath, in like manner as hard snow, when a little frozen.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The trade and commerce of Maryland have declined considerably, since 1799. That year the exports, according to a report of the secretary of the treasury, amounted to 16,299,609 dollars, and, in 1805, six years after, the exports were to the amount only of 10,859,480 dollars, but in 1806, they encreased to about 14,600,000.

There is no state in the Union, except New York, whose trade and commerce, have not met with fluctuations and depressions. We hardly can find a commercial country in the world, whose trade increases, in regular gradation, year after year. There is a point beyond which commerce cannot be carried, in a uniform progressive state. Commerce, like the wide ocean, has its boundaries. It ought always to be carried on in proportion to the population, wealth, and demand of those whose wants and luxuries are to be supplied. Bold, active, and enterprising men, eager to possess wealth and ease, may drive the commerce of a country beyond its natural progressive state; but if the number of consumers do not increase in proportion, this forced commerce will sink down to its natural progressive standard.

Numerous are the adventitious circumstances which may arise, to encrease or diminish the commerce of a country.

The commerce of Maryland is highly re-

spectable, and far beyond what one would expect from the extent and population of the state; but her commercial advantages are great, her merchants are active and enterprising. She now ranks as the fourth commercial state in the Union, although about one-fifth as large as Pennsylvania, one fourth as large as New York, and one-third as large as Massachusetts.

When the Great Western Turnpike is completed, and the Susquehanna rendered navigable, new sources of trade and wealth will be opened to her. There hardly arises a doubt, but that she will then become the first commercial state in the Union.

The trade of Maryland is almost entirely carried on from Baltimore. She trades with every maritime country in Europe; the East Indies, China, the West Indies, and with her sister states. No men stand higher, in a commercial view, than the merchants of Baltimore.

The exports consist of flour, in large quantities, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, of the latter about 23,000 hogsheads are annually shipped to Europe; pig iron, kettles, pots, pans, staves, headings, shingles, cotton, large quantities of lumber; also pork, butter, lard, beans, flaxseed, candles, soap, bees wax, cyder, and apples; with a variety of other articles; besides merchandize to a large amount which is re-exported.

In return are received coffee, wine, ardent spirits, sugar, the various manufactures of

Great Britain, in cotton, wool, silk, and iron; linen from Ireland; piece goods, pepper, spices, teas, &c. from the East Indies, and China.

The exports amounted in	1790 to	1,945,899
	1791	2,239,690
	1792	2,623,808
	1793	3,664,055
	1794	5,686,190
	1795	5,811,379
	1796	9,201,315
	1797	9,811,799
	1798	12,746,190
	1799	16,299,609
	1801	12,834,543
	1805	10,859,480
	1806	14,600,000

The tonnage, in 1804, amounted to 100,897 tons; 19,734 tons of shipping more than Pennsylvania had that year.

LEARNING, EDUCATION, &c.

Although Maryland has greatly extended her commercial relations, encreased and enlarged her manufactures, and is daily making improvements in agriculture; yet she has shamefully neglected to cultivate the arts and sciences.

A knowledge of the arts and sciences cannot be too widely diffused throughout a state.

Learning inspires obedience to the laws, lessens the number of crimes, and renders men fitter to discharge their various relations, as citizens, fathers, husbands, &c. The terror of the laws can never make men better or wiser; for we find, in all countries, that the laws are either violated or respected, in proportion as the inhabitants are ignorant or enlightened. Hence it is the first duty of legislators, who are the national guardians, to adopt those salutary and efficacious measures, that will diffuse learning and knowledge among the citizens, as far as the finances of the state will admit.

In all well regulated states, we find the encouragement, and protection of learning, among the first considerations of the government. It was this that raised Greece and Rome, to that eminence, and splendour, which they possessed for centuries, above other nations. Without it they would have, like the Scythians, Marcomanii, &c. remained barbarians; their various acts of heroism would not have been recorded in history, nor would the human race, to day, be so far advanced in knowledge and civilization.

Greece and Rome are the two great storehouses, from which modern literature has received its principal stock.

By an act, 8 William III. passed in 1696, a seminary was established at Annapolis, called King William's School. The trustees had power to hold property in lands to the amount of 1,500 pounds sterling, and donations to any

amount, with the privilege of establishing a school in each county. Notwithstanding no school was established by the trustees, but that at Annapolis. A new act was passed, in 1723, establishing schools in each county, under certain restrictions, and each under the direction of five visitors. There were then twelve counties in the province. To each school was appropriated not less than one hundred acres of land, and twenty pounds sterling a year for the use of the schoolmaster, under certain regulations and restrictions. Schools were established, and continued for a number of years; till the funds were exhausted, and till a short period before the revolution. The country had become so populous, that the free schools, located as they were, became only partially useful, whilst their advantages were claimed by all. This occasioned a division of the funds, and to effect this division, a sale of the free school lands were made, in some counties; in others the funds of two or three counties were consolidated, and a small tract of land purchased, with the assistance of personal subscriptions. Such was the case that gave rise to Charlotte Hall, which was incorporated in 1774. In some counties the free school lands remain unsold, as those of King Williams's school, at Annapolis. In many instances, the money arising from the sale of the free school lands, was lent on interest, till some suitable place could be fixed on to erect an academy. The revolution commencing, the money lent on interest

was, in many instances, lost, by being paid in continental depreciated money, as low as two hundred for one. This was particularly the case in Charles and Prince George's counties. Had not the borrowers of the money, arising from the sale of the free school lands, in St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince George's, dealt thus fraudulently with the visitors, Charlotte Hall would, at present, be richly endowed, as the sale of the free school lands in those counties, amounted to some thousand pounds, Maryland currency. Although the sum was considerable, yet a sufficiency was not realized. without the aid of private subscriptions, to enable the visitors to purchase the land on which the buildings are now erected.

Charlotte Hall is situated at the celebrated Cool Springs of St. Mary's county, eight miles west of the Potomac, the same distance east of the Patuxent, and thirty-eight from Washington city. The Cool Springs, which consist of seven or eight, were early recognized, by the legislature of the province, for their salubrious quality. We find, by an act, passed in 1698, they were called "the Fountains of Healing waters," and public buildings were ordered to be erected, for the accommodation of such poor impotent persons, as should repair thither for cure. They continued in high repute for a great number of years, and until within the remembrance of several aged people now living; but they have, for these several years past, been almost entirely neglected.

Charlotte Hall consists of three edifices, viz, the school house, which is about sixty feet by twenty-four; a building for the accommodation of the principal, of the same dimensions; and a building for the use of the steward, about sixty feet by thirty, two stories high, with kitchen, cellars, and outhouses; all are built of brick, and neatly finished. The seminary is under the care of a principal, who has a salary of 1000 dollars per annum, a vice principal, with an annual salary of 666 dollars, 75 cents; an assistant teacher of the languages, a French master, and an English master, each of whom has a salary of 400 dollars per annum.

The number of pupils is from 90 to 120. Seventy are limited to the house of the steward, the others are externs. Those who live with the steward pay each for boarding, washing, mending, and bedding, thirty pounds per annum. If a boy furnishes his own bed, and large enough for two to sleep in, he pays but twenty-seven pounds ten shillings.

The funds of the institution consist of a legislative grant of 800 dollars per annum, with 250 acres of land, and 20 dollars a year from each pupil, which must be paid quarterly in advance.

It is under the superintendance of twenty-eight trustees, Calvert county being lately incorporated with the other three. The trustees must meet quarterly, or by a special call. Seven can transact the business of the institution. This often produces confusion, as they very

seldom all attend, and the rules, and regulations, which are adopted at one meeting, are subject to be repealed at the next.

Charlotte Hall is situated on the high lands, between the Potomac and Patuxent, upon a dry, sandy, and level plain, remote from stagnant waters.

The place is said to be as healthy as any in the United States. Nothing can afford more satisfactory evidence than the uninterrupted health, which so large a number of boys, have enjoyed since its first establishment.

No place is more abundantly supplied with provisions. The rivers Potomac, and Patuxent, abound with rock, sheepshead, sturgeon, perch, herrings, crabs, oysters, &c. and a variety of wild fowl.

A post office has been established at Charlotte Hall, and some genteel builings lately erected. The mail passes through once a week.

The water which issues from the Cool Springs, is sufficient, at the distance of half a mile, to turn a grist mill.

The othor seminaries of learning are, an academy at Fredericktown, one in Somerset county, on the Eastern Shore, called Washington Academy, and one in Baltimore.

There is no endowed college in the state. The college in Georgetown is supported by the tuition money, and private subscription; and St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, in like manner.

St. Mary's College is in high repute; and

the pupils pretty numerous. It has generally from 120 to 150 boys, but the expense of education is very high, at least 400 dollars per annum, for each pupil, found in every thing necessary.

Washington College, at Chestertown, on the Eastern Shore, was incorporated in 1782, with a permanent fund of 1,250 pounds a year; and St. John's College at Annapolis, in 1784, with a permanent fund of 1,750 pounds.

Both of these colleges were abolished, by an act of assembly passed in 1805.

Annapolis has always been considered by thinking men, a very unfit place for the establishment of a college. The inhabitants are rich and extravagant. The expense of educating a small boy, amounted annually to between 400 and 500 dollars. This sum was beyond the reach of men of moderate fortunes, especially if they had more than one boy to educate; so that from the extravagant expense of education, the college dwindled into a mere grammar school, and useful only to the inhabitants of Annapolis, whose children alone the legislature did not think themselves authorised to educate. It is said that under the principal, an able and attentive man, there were no more than three pupils, in the higher class, for which he received a salary of 500 pounds a year.

The state having given 1,750 pounds annually to St. John's College, and finding that the citizens, generally, could derive no advantage from the institution, abolished it, and appro-

priated the money to small county schools, increasing those schools in proportion to the population, and extent of the several counties. This, if carried into operation, would bring the advantages of education almost to the door of every man in the state.

The circumstances which apply to St. John's College, do not apply to Washington College, at Chestertown. The inhabitants are not over rich, nor are they extravagant. Boarding and lodging are cheap, and the amount of tuition reasonable; so that boys could be educated at much less expense than at St. John's; besides Chestertown was, from the thinness of its population, free from those amusements, dissipations, and vices, incident to a more wealthy and populous town.

The college edifice was erected by private subscription. The legislative grant, of 1,250 pounds, is also applied to promote the establishment of county schools, yet there is not one public school in the county of Kent. This discovers a shameful remissness in the national guardians, or in those that they have invested with the power.

RELIGION.

The most numerous religious denominations, in Maryland, are the Episcopalians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians; besides these there are German Calvinists, and

Lutherans, Quakers, Baptists, Menonites, and Nicolites.

MILITIA.

According to the returns, from the different counties of the state, filed in the council chamber, the militia, in 1795, consisted of 38,443 effective men. Since that the state has considerably encreased in population; so that the present number of the militia, may be estimated at upwards of 40,000.

GOVERNORS AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

The charter of Maryland, granted by Charles II. to Cæcilius Lord Baltimore, is dated the 20th of June, 1632. Leonard Calvert arrived at Point Comfort, in Virginia, on the 22d of November, 1633.

The following is an authentic list of the Governors, and Deputy Governors, down to the present.

1633 Leonard Calvert, Lieut. Governor.
1647 Thomas Greene.
1649 William Stone.
1654 Commissioners under the English Parliament.
1658 Josias Fendall.
1660 Philip Calvert.
1662 Charles Calvert.
1676 Charles Lord Baltimore, Proprietary;

1678 Thomas Notely.
1681 Charles Lord Baltimore, Proprietary.
1689 The government seized by the crown of England.
1692 Lionel Copely, appointed by William and Mary.
1694 Francis Nicholson.
1699 Nathaniel Blackiston, by King William III.
1704 John Seymour, by Anne.
1709 Edward Lloyd.
1714 John Hart. Anne dies. George I.
1715 The government restored to the Proprietary, who continues Hart.
1720 Charles Calvert.
1727 Benedict Leonard Calvert.
1732 Samuel Ogle.
1733 Charles Lord Baltimore.
1735 Samuel Ogle, Lieutenant Governor.
1742 Thomas Bladen.
1747 Samuel Ogle.
1751 Frederick Lord Baltimore becomes Proprietary, continues Ogle.
1752 Benjamin Tasker.
1753 Horatio Sharp acted till the 6th of June, 1769.
1768 Robert Eden. August 1st.
1777 Thomas Johnson. February 13th.
1779 Thomas Simlee. November 8th.
1782 Thomas Paca. 15th.
1785 William Smallwood. 17th.
1788 John Eagar Howard. 21st.
1791 George Plater. 14th.

1792 Thomas Simlee. April 3d. H. Sim Lee
1794 John Hoskins Stone. November 17th.
1797 John Henry. 13th.
1798 Benjamin Ogle. 14th.
1801 John Francis Mercer. 9th.
1803 Bobert Bowie. 14th.
1806 Robert Wright. 10th.

A list of the Secretaries to the Governor and Council.

1777 Richard Ridgely, appointed March 20.
1792 Thomas Johnson, junior.
1794 John Kilty. November.
1795 Ninian Pinkney. July 4th.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

ST. MARY'S.

A maritime county, on the Western Shore, containing 201,414 acres. It is about 60 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and is bounded north by Patuxent river, which separates it from Calvert county, east by the Chesapeak bay, north west by Charles county, and south by the Potomac, which divides it from Virginia.

It is the oldest county in the state, being established in 1637; and is divided into the fourteen following hundreds, viz. Upper Resurrection, Chaptico, Upper St. Clements, Lower St. Clements, Upper Newtown, Lower Resurrection, Lower Newtown, Poplar Hill, Harvey, St. George's, Upper St. Mary's, Lower St. Mary's, St. Inegoes, and St. Michael's.

It contained, in 1790, 8,559 free persons, and 6,985 slaves; and in 1800, 7,300 free persons, and 6,399 slaves.

The assessable property, in the county, is estimated at 467,000 pounds.

The soil is, in general, light and sandy, except on the river bottoms; where it is not so light, and extremely fertile, producing Indian corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco; which are the staple productions of the county. Farming is fast gaining the ascendancy over the planting of tobacco, which exceedingly impoverishes the land. On the high lands, remote from the waters, the most common growth of trees is hickory, oak, gum, and chesnut, and on the rich bottoms ash, poplar, and walnut.

That part of the county cleared by the first emigrants, is generally covered with pine, and cedar, which are of a quick growth. They much improve the soil; for a few years after the land is again cleared, the crops are as abundant, as that which was first raised by the Aborigines.

The fresh and salt waters abound in rock, perch, mackarel, trout, crocus, herring, and cat fish. Sheepshead are caught only in the deep mouths of creeks, and edge of the bars, on the river shores; but not in such abundance as the former. The drum fish is next, in estimation, to the sheepshead. It is mostly taken on the deep bars, a few miles from the shore. As many as 3,000 have been taken, by the seine, at one haul, and frequently hundreds are so caught, in the spring season. Oysters and crabs, may be had in the greatest quantities and perfection.

Geese, swans, and various kinds of ducks, from the commencement of autumn to the end of winter, crowd in flocks to the flats and river shores; particularly those of the Potomac; while many visit the inlets. The wild geese often feed in the open fields, and in the adjacent fields of green wheat. The gannet, fishing hawk, bald eagle, and crane, are constant visitors, during the spring and summer months.

Leo town, formerly Leonardtown, the capital of the above county, is situated at the head of Britons Bay, five miles above its entrance into the Potomac, and 40 above the mouth of that river. The town was established, in 1729, and contains 50 acres, divided into lots of eight perches by 20. The streets intersect each other at right angles, except one which runs obliquely from the courthouse. The town plot rises gradually from the bay. That part built on, is a high and healthy situation, but does not command that beautiful view of the water which is obtained from the top of the eminence.

The county courts, Orphans court, board of commissioners of the tax and levy court, hold their sittings here. The public buildings are a court-house and jail. It contains about 100 houses, including the handsome and commodious dwelling of Mr. John T. Mason, which commands an extensive and delightful view of the Potomac, and Virginia shore, and the adjacent country for many miles round the town.

Leo town is 68 miles from Washington city,

about 113 from Baltimore, and 227 S. W. of Philadelphia.

Chaptico, a post office, situated on a small creek of the same name, which falls into Wicomico river. It is seven miles N. by W. of Leo town, and 56 from Washington city.

St. Inigoes, a post office 93 miles from Washington city.

Ridge, a post office 93 miles from Washington city.

Charlotte Hall, see Learning, education, &c. page 55.

KENT.

A fertile county of the Eastern Shore, established in 1638. It is bounded N. by Sassafras river which divides it from Cecil county, E. by New-castle, and a small part of Kent county, in the state of Delaware, S. by Chester river, which separates it from Queen Ann's county, and W. by the Chesapeak bay. It is 32 miles and a half in length, from Field's mill, near the head of Sassafras river, to Eastern Neck, at the mouth of Chester river, and Thirteen in breadth, from Chester river, opposite the mouth of South East creek to Gresham Hall, on the Chesapeak. It contains 223,163 acres; and in 1790, 7,403 free persons, and 5,433 slaves; and in 1800, 7,290 free persons, and 4,474 slaves; decrease of free persons in 10 years, 113; and of slaves 959.

Although the county is not intersected by any river, yet it is well watered by a great num-

ber of creeks, and rivulets, which empty into the Chesapeak, on the W. Sassafras river, on the N. and Chester river, on the S. Those that fall into the Bay are Still Pond, Churn, Worton, and Farley; those that fall into Chester river are Gray's Inn, Swan, Langford's bay, Ratcliff, Morgan's, and Prickly Pear; those which enter the Sassafras are Pearce's, Turner's, Lloyd's, and Quidley's.

In the bay, and rivers, are caught abundance of drum, rock, shad, herrings, crabs, oysters, and a variety of small fish. Sassafras river is particularly famed for herrings, and shad of uncommon excellence.

Wild fowl, particularly ducks, geese, and swans, are very plentiful; besides a considerable number of partridges, and other small game.

Kent county is one extensive level plain, descending towards the Bay, by imperceptible degrees. The soil, in general, is of a superior quality. It produces abundant crops of wheat, and Indian corn, which are the chief productions of the county. Tobacco, rye, oats, flax, and potatoes, are also cultivated; besides a great variety of fruit, esculent roots, and vegetables, which are raised for domestic use.

The most common growth of trees is oaks, of different kinds, and hickory; also walnut, chesnut, ash, and gum, which are interspersed through the woods; besides a variety of shrubs, and plants of various kinds. There are few or no pines in any part of the county, except one

tract which abounds with them, and is called Pine Neck.

The county is divided into 12 Hundreds, viz. Lower Langford's bay, Eastern Neck, Upper Langford's bay, Chester town, Chester, Worton, Morgan's creek, Chapple, Lower South Sassafras, Upper South Sassafras, Georgetown, and Head of Chester. It is likewise divided into three parishes; the Lower is called St. Paul's, the middle Chester or I. U. and the upper Shrewsbury.

The inhabitants have always been remarkable, even in the most unfavourable times, for a similarity of character with those of Kent in England, few emigrants from other countries having ever settled among them, to change or effect their manners. Among them we find a general equality, and independence. Perhaps no county in the State, and few in any other State, presents so equal a distribution of landed property. The mass of the people are hospitable, kind, industrious, well informed, and regular in their morals.

The prevailing religion are the Episcopal, Quaker, and Methodist, the last is the most numerous. The Episcopalians have four churches for public worship; the Quakers two, and the Methodists six.

Chestertown, The seat of justice, and the most considerable town in the county. It is situated on the N. W. side of Chester river, upon a beautiful, and extensive plain. The plot of the town, which was established in 1706,

contains one hundred acres, laid out in an oblong, diverging on both sides, on approaching the river. It contains 140 houses, 41 of which are of brick, several of them built in a stile of elegance. High street contains about seventy houses, is 90 feet in width, and 180 perches in length. The public buildings are all of brick. The court-house which, though not very large, is one of the most conveniently constructed in the state.

An office for the clerk, and register of the county. A goal, a handsome Episcopal church, and a Methodist meeting-house, not long since erected. It is a neat convenient building.

All these are contiguous, covering a piece of ground in the centre of the town, laid out for public use.

The Poor-house stands on a line with High street, but at some distance beyond the limits of the town. It is a convenient three story building. The institution is well supported, and is attended with extreme diligence and care. The monies expended annually for the support of the poor, amount to about 3000 dollars.

There is a small market held in Chestertown, twice a week. It is profusely supplied with provisions of all kinds.

The edifice which bore the name of Washington college, is built upon a beautiful eminence, on the Philadelphia road, affording, on all sides, an extensive, and delightful view. Below is the town, with charming rural scenery,

on every side. The whole enlivened, and rendered more variegated, and fanciful, by the various windings of Chester river.

No town, on the Eastern Shore, possesses so many local advantages as Chestertown. An uninterrupted, and safe navigation, of 25 miles to the Chesapeak, the climate healthier than almost any other part of the Eastern Shore, abundance of excellent water, and a fertile, and well cultivated surrounding country; but the proximity of Baltimore has monopolised the trade of Chestertown, as it has done of all the other ports in the state. It carried on formerly some foreign trade, but it has been abandoned these several years. In the town are several retail stores, which supply the inhabitants of the adjacent parts, with West India produce, and the various manufactures of Europe. A packet, exceedingly well accommodated, sails once a week to Baltimore.

The police of Chestertown is under the direction of seven commissioners, who are elected by all the citizens above twenty years of age. They have power to levy on all real property, not exceeding twenty cents in the hundred dollars.

Chestertown is 37 miles N. E. of Easton, 78 S. W. of Philadelphia, 60 E. by S. of Baltimore by water, and 90 by land, 101 from Snowhill, and 89 from Washington city.

Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 0. 57. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 10. W. of Greenwich.

Bridgetown, a small post town, situated on

Chester river, at the head of navigation. It contains about 40 houses. The situation is extremely unhealthy. A strong bridge is built over the Chester, which opens an easy communication with Sandtown, on the opposite side of the river, in Queen Ann's county. It is 22 miles N. E. of Centreville, 18 E. of Chestertown, and 120 from Washington city.

Georgetown, is situated on the S. side of Sassafras river, at the mouth of Quidley's creek, 17 miles from Chestertown. It was established in 1736. The streets cross each other at right angles, and that part of the plan which is not interrupted by Sassafras river and Quidley's creek, forms a perfect square. It is divided into 142 lots, the average size of each, is about half an acre. It contains about 40 houses, a Presbyterian church, and a flourishing school. There is a ship-yard on the river, which has launched many very fine schooners, and brigs. The trade, and intercourse, with Baltimore employs several packets. The situation of Georgetown is one of the most healthy on the Eastern Shore.

Georgetown cross roads, a small post town, one mile from Georgetown, 16 from Chestertown, 65 from Philadelphia, and 105 from Washington city.

Rockhall, is situated on a small harbour, which opens, round a long bar, into the Chesapeak, extending from Swan point, nearly opposite to the mouth of Patapsco river. It is an old established ferry to Annapolis, and Balti-

more, and is 23 miles N.E. by E. of the former, 28 E. S. E. of the latter, and 14 from Chestertown. It is one of the most regular, and best attended ferrys on the Chesapeak. The packets are large, and commodious. They sail, and return on stated days. A line of mail stages is established, on this route, between Washington city, and Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. The stages pass through twice a week.

The lands in the vicinity are low, and level; and the soil light, and sandy; and well adapted to raising vegetables, and Indian corn.

That part of Kent county S. of Rockhall, is called Eastern Neck. It extends to the mouth of Chester river, and forms a peninsula about eight miles long, and one and an half broad. On the W. is the Chesapeak, S. and E. Chester river, and Gray's Inn creek which rises near Rockhall, and falls into the Chester. The lands of the peninsula, consist of a rich light mould, which produces excellent crops of wheat, and Indian corn.

The lands of Rockhall, and its vicinity, are valuable on account of the extraordinary quick growth of timber. If the fields remain uncultivated 18 or 20 years, they become overgrown with pine, and white gum; many of which are sufficiently large for masts, and spars. Rockhall is 70 miles from Washington city.

Swantown, a small village, three miles from Georgetown.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

This county was established the 29th of April, 1650. It is bounded E. by the Chesapeak bay, which separates it from Kent, Queen Ann's, and Talbot counties, on the Eastern Shore, N. by the river Patapsco, which divides it from Baltimore county, S. by Calvert, and W. by Patuxent river, which separates it from Prince George's county, and N. W. by the same river, which divides it from Montgomery county.

It is 55 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; and contains 416,016 acres.

In 1790, it contained 12,468 free persons, and 10,130 slaves; and in 1800, 12,863 free persons, and 9,760 slaves.

The principal rivers are Severn, South, West, and Magothy; besides the Patapsco, and Patuxent, which border it on the N. and W.

The soil is generally light, and sandy. Between Severn and Patapsco, and along Magothy river, are large forests of pine barrens. Along the Patuxent, South river, and the Chesapeak, the lands are rich, producing abundant crops of Indian corn, and tobacco; with flax, cotton, and wheat, in small quantities.

The trees, most common to this county, are pine, cedar, oaks of every kind, chesnuts, walnuts, hickory, poplar, maple, ash, beech, and elms.

Anne Arundel contains mines of iron ore,

for the manufacturing of which two furnaces, and two forges, have been erected. The iron ore is found in the N. W. part of the county, near the borders of Baltimore county.

It is divided into the following hundreds, viz. Annapolis, Middle Neck, Town Neck, Broad Neck, Magothy, Upper Road river, Lower Road river, West river, Lyons creek, Lower Herring creek, Herring creek, Elkridge, Huntington, Bear ground, Patuxent, Patapsco, Severn, South river, Upper Toole, and Elkridge landing.

Annapolis, the metropolis of the state, and the seat of justice for the above county. It is situated on the S. W. side of Severn river, about two miles above its entrance into the Chesapeak, 28 S. by E. of Baltimore, 130 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 40 from Washington city.

The original plan of the city was designed in the form of a circle, with the state house in the centre, and the streets, like radii, diverging from it. The greater part of the houses are built according to this plan, which makes them have an irregular, and confused appearance; as the streets are but partly built. It contains about 320 houses, which are chiefly built of brick. Many of the houses are large, and elegant; as those generally of Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

The state house is built upon an eminence, which commands an extensive view of the Chesapeak, and Eastern Shore. It is a large, and

superb building, said to have cost 30,000 pounds. It has several apartments occupied by the public offices of the state; besides those belonging to the legislature. In the great hall are generally held the courts of justice. The other public buildings are a church for the Episcopalians, one for Methodists, a market house, a small theatre, and the edifice called St. John's College*. The Episcopal church is large and elegant.

The harbour is on the E. side of the city, it is large, and commodious; but the worms which are bred in the water, are extremely injurious to the bottoms of vessels, that lay there any length of time. Annapolis was originally called Severn. It was erected, in 1683, into a town, port and place of trade, under the name of "the Townland at Proctors." In 1694, it received the name of Anne Arundel town; and in 1695, the assembly held a session in it, and gave the town its present name. The county courts were removed thither, and a church was built within the fort, which was made a parish. It was incorporated, by an act of assembly, passed in 1696, and placed under the direction of seven commissioners. A state house was built in 1697; and in 1699, it was declared the chief place, and seat of justice, within the province, for holding assemblies, and provincial courts. The state house was burnt in 1704, with many

* See Learing, education, &c. page 59.

of the records of the state. It was declared, by a charter granted by Queen Anne, the 22d of Nov. 1708, a city and corporation; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and ten common council men. The mayor is chosen by the aldermen, annually, on Michaelmas day. The common council are elected annually by the freemen.

Lat. 38. 59. long. 1. 30. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 43. W. of Greenwich.

Tracey's landing, a post office 60 miles from Washington city.

Poplar Spring, a small village in the N. end of the county, on the road between Baltimore and Fredericktown.

Rowan's cross roads, a post office 29 miles from Washington city.

BALTIMORE.

This county was the third that was erected in the province. It was established some short time before the year 1663; and is 45 miles from E. to W. and 36 from N. to S. It is bounded N. by York, and Adams counties, in Pennsylvania, N. E. by Harford county, S. E. by Chesapeak bay, W. by Frederick county, S. W. by a small point of Montgomery, and S. by Anne Arundel county.

Baltimore county contained in 1790, 19,557 free persons, and 5,877 slaves; and in 1800, 25,696 free persons, and 6,830 slaves.

It is divided into the following hundreds, viz. Middlesex, Soldiers delight, Pipe creek, North, Gunpowder, Upper Patapsco, Lower Patapsco, Upper Delaware, Lower Delaware, Upper Middle river, Lower Middle river, Upper Back river, and Lower Back river.

It contains 622,084 acres.

The soil for about 8 miles round the city of Baltimore is thin; in some parts it is cold, and stiff, but tolerably well timbered; in other parts it is light and sandy, covered with scrubby timber, and black jacks, a species of very diminitive oak. All the land in the county, with a few exceptions W. of Gwyn's falls, is thin; but on the head waters of Gwyn's falls, Jones's falls, and on Western run, a branch of Gunpowder river, the land was originally good, abounding in white limestone, and extending to within about ten miles of Baltimore city. Several quarries of marble have been opened in this part of the county, about ten miles from the city of Baltimore. It receives a very good polish, but is not much variegated.

In the Necks, or small peninsulas, on Back, and Middle rivers, and on the Bay, the land is very level and fertile, but unhealthy. From the low situation, and abundance of water, the inhabitants are subject, in the autumnal months, to intermittents.

The land throughout the county is very much impoverished, and worn out by the culture of Indian corn, and tobacco. Very little tobacco is now cultivated; the farmers raising

wheat, rye, Indian corn, &c. In the Gunpowder settlement, and on the Western run, are many excellent farmers. They have, within these few years, by a liberal use of plaster of Paris, very much improved their impoverished lands; so that they can now raise 25 bushels of wheat, and 40 of Indian corn, on the lands which some years ago did not produce one third that quantity.

The upper part of the county, towards Pennsylvania, consists mostly of barrens, and is a thin, light, chesnut soil. The trees most common are black and white oaks, chesnut, and chesnut oak, &c. About three miles W. of Manchester, the limestone land commences, on the head waters of Big Pipe creek, and continues down that creek into Frederick county. These lands are rich, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes; with flax, hemp, turnips, &c.

The wild fowl in the N. parts of the county are, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, &c. About nine miles below Manchester, on the hills adjacent to Gunpowder falls, are some wild deer. Three or four were killed in the spring of 1806. For several miles along each side of Gunpowder falls, the county is very hilly, covered with small bushes, called ground oaks, which afford an excellent harbour for deer and turkeys. A few wild deer have harboured on these hills these many years.

About two and a half miles from Manchester, is a quarry of free-stone, which affords

small tomb stones, and sills for doors, and windows ; and about 14 miles is an extensive limestone quarry, which furnishes stone very little inferior to marble. Stones may be had out of the quarry 10 feet long, and six broad. They split well with wedges, and may be procured almost of any thickness. The quarry is about 20 miles from Baltimore. Great numbers of them are taken to that city.

There are extensive quarries of common stone on Gwyn's, and Jones's falls, from one to three miles from Baltimore. It is these quarries which principally supply the inhabitants of Baltimore city, with stones for building their cellars, and for kerbing the footways of the streets.

At Ellicott's lower mills, on the Patapsco is a very extensive quarry of grey granite, which dresses very well. Blocks may be got out of the quarry, without a joint or crack, 20 feet long to square three or four feet. The stone is hard, and of a bright colour, which it always preserves.

About four miles above Ellicott's lower mills, on the Patapsco, is an extensive hill of limestone.

It is said that about four miles W. of Manchester, in a high rocky hill on the head waters of Big Pipe creek, silver ore has been found. Some years ago a man dug considerably into the hill, and obtained an ore, generally supposed to contain silver. The man was very poor, and his poverty compelled him to relinquish the

undertaking, though not without the belief that the hill contained abundance of silver ore.

Baltimore county contains vast quantities of iron ore, in different parts. About four miles N. and W. of Manchester is an extensive bed, which supplied the Mary Anne furnace, in York county, Pennsylvania; but that furnace has fallen to decay. There are large banks of iron ore between Baltimore city, and Elkridge landing. Several furnaces and forges have been erected, and in operation for many years; but from the scarcity of wood, they have for these some years past been discontinued.

There are but two forges, and one furnace in the county. One is situated on Patapsco falls, half a mile above where that stream unites with the tide; the other on the falls of Gunpowder, about two miles above tide water, and the furnace about five miles W. of the forge. Here are large quantities of iron ore, but from the scarcity of wood, the furnace and forge cannot be of long continuance.

No county in the state contains so great a number of large valuable mills as Baltimore. In a circle round Manchester of about nine miles, are 20 grist and saw mills, and an extensive paper-mill on Gunpowder falls. Some of the largest, and most valuable merchant mills in the United States, are in the neighbourhood of Baltimore city, at the falls of Patapsco, Jones's, and Gwyn's. Within about 18 miles are upwards of 50 capital merchant mills. Several of which are not surpassed by any in the United States.

Twelve of the merchant mills are within four miles of the city, on Jones's falls, besides those on Gwyn's falls.

The Ellicott's Baltimore mills, belonging to Messrs. Jonathan, Elias, George, and John Ellicott, and carried on by Messrs. Andrew Ellicott, jun. Thomas Ellicott, and John Ellicott, jun. are perhaps the most elegant, and valuable mills in the United States, or perhaps in the world. They are situated on Gwyn's falls, two miles W. of Baltimore city, on the great Western turnpike road*. The water course which is a mile and a quarter in length, was cut at a considerable expense. One third part of that distance is hewn out of the solid rock; and in some places walls 35 feet high, and 15 thick, are built to support the canal. The water in this distance has a fall of 66 feet. Adjoining the turnpike, three mills have been erected, each with a fall of 22 feet. The mills are so constructed that the water, after turning the first, descends through a subterraneous funnel to the second, and so in like manner to the third. The two uppermost are constructed on a similar plan.

They are each 80 feet long, 40 wide, and five stories high. The three lower stories are built of stone, and the two upper stories of brick. Each mill has four pair of seven feet stones, and three water wheels. They are so constructed that all the water wheels geer into each other, so that each of the three wheels perform their

* See public improvements, page 49.

proportion in turning the fourth pair of stones. Each of the mills can manufacture 150,000 bushels of wheat in a year. The running work of these mills are substantial, plain, and simple. Considering their size, and form, they exhibit in their construction great mechanical ingenuity. The four pair of seven feet stones in each mill, the bolting works, elevators, hopper boys, conveyors, fans, screens, packing jacks, the machinery for cleaning the wheat, &c. move with so little noise and clattering, occupy so little room, and are so placed out of the way, that any unacquainted with the mills, even children, may go through them where they please, without exposing themselves to any danger. In this, and almost in every other respect, those mills are unequalled by any in the world.

The third, and lowermost of the three mills, is not so large as the others. The two lower stories are of stone ; and the two upper are of frame. It has two pair of seven feet stones, and can manufacture 100,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Contiguous to the mills is a corn kiln, built on a new construction. It can dry, in a day, 1000 bushels of corn or wheat, with three fourths of a cord of wood. It is so constructed that the grain does not, in the smallest degree, become smoaked, as is common with other kilns. The drying of wheat, in a moist season, or shortly after harvest, is found very beneficial; for kiln-dried wheat flour will keep for years, and retain its sweetness.

The three mills are situated within 120 feet of each other.

The same gentlemen have built another mill, of stone, half a mile above the former three. It is a neat substantial mill, 36 feet by 30, and two stories high, with two pair of stones; one 6 feet diameter, the other five. It is turned by the waste water, and can manufacture 40,000 bushels of wheat in a year.

On Gwyn's falls, about half a mile below the Ellicott's mills, and the same distance above Mrs. Carroll's mill, is a mill belonging to Mr. James Carroll, occupied by Carroll and Brice. It is an elegant building, erected on the same construction as those of the Messrs. Ellicott's; is 60 feet long, 40 wide, and four stories high, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, six feet each in diameter. It can manufacture in a year, 100,000 bushels of wheat.

Above Ellicott's mills a mile and a half, on Gwyn's falls, is a powder mill, worked in a very extensive manner. On the same creek, about six miles from Baltimore, is a compleat mill, belonging to Mr. Albert Seekamp. It can manufacture 30,000 bushels of wheat in a year. About twelve miles from Baltimore, on the same stream, are three merchant mills, a saw mill, and a mill for grinding plaster of Paris. These are handsome brick buildings, with two water wheels each, and three pair of stones, five feet in diameter. They are situated, as the Ellicott's mills, one above the other, so that the water which turns

the first, passes on and turns the second, and so with the third. These mills are capable of manufacturing 150,000 bushels of wheat in a year.

They are situated on the main Reisterstown turnpike, and are the property of Mr. William Owings. The mills, with the handsome improvements, and extensive meadows, render this a delightful place, perhaps as in the whole county.

On Jones's falls the first and second mill, are owned, by a watering company, associated for the purpose of conveying water, by means of iron pipes through the lower part of the city*.

The fifth mill is owned by Mr. William Patterson and Captain Streaker. The ninth is owned by Mr. James Ellicott, and the tenth is owned by Mr. Elisha Tyson. On the same water, is a mill of considerable consequence, 10 miles up the stream. It is the property of Mr. Richard Caton. At the mouth of Gunpowder is a mill, which is built on an extensive plan, with five pair of seven feet stones. It is the property of Mr. William Patterson, and is capable of manufacturing 150 barrels per day. On Herring run, four miles from Baltimore, is a mill belonging to Messrs. Smith and Buchannan. It is built on the old construction, and is capable of manufacturing 20,000 bushels of wheat in a year. There is another mill on the same water, belonging to Mr. Daniel Rowley, It is built on the old construction.

* See Baltimore.

About four miles above Ellicott's lower mills, on Pierces run, is a neat mill, built by the ingegenious mill-wright, and mechanic, Joseph Evans.

There are a great many more mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, and in different parts of the county. See Ellicott's lower mills, page 90.

Baltimore, the largest, and most flourishing commercial city in the State, established in 1729. It is situated in the above county, on the N. W. branch of Patapsco river, and extends from Harris's creek, on the E. to Ridgley's cove. It is divided into two unequal parts by Jones's falls, on the North Western branch of Patapsco river, over which are three wooden bridges. The streets in the city, extend from E. to W. along the N. side of the basin; these are intersected by others extending, at right angles, N. from the basin, except a few which run in different directions. At Fell's Point, originally Jones's town, established in 1732, the streets run generally from E. to W. and are crossed by others at right angles. Immediately on the Point there are some which run in various directions as circumstances would admit. East of Jones's falls there are some which extend parallel to the creek, varying their direction from the former.

The number of streets, lanes, and alleys amount to about 130, but several of these have hardly a building upon them. The main street is 80 feet wide, extends from E. to W. about a mile, and is called Baltimore street. Pratt,

Water, Second, and East streets, have the same direction. They are from 40 to 60 feet wide; and are intersected, at right angles, by Market street, 150 feet wide, Frederick, Gay, South, Calvert, Charles, Hanover, and Howard streets. These are from 66 to 80 feet wide, and compactly built. There are others partly built, as Holiday street, 100 feet wide, on which the New Theatre stands. Lovely, and St. Paul's lanes, &c.

The public buildings are a court house, jail, three market houses, a poor house, which stands on the N. W. side of the city; besides four banks, and an exchange. The bank of Maryland was incorporated, in 1791, with a capital of 300,000 dollars. The branch bank of the United States, the bank of Maryland, and the Farmers bank, lately established. A branch of this bank is established at Easton.

The court house is a brick building, erected upon an arch, in the N. end of Calvert street. In the next square, a little to the N. W. is the jail.

The houses for public worship are 10, viz. one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for German Calvanists, one for the reformed Germans, one for Nicolites or Quakers, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, and three for Methodists, one of which stands at Fell's Point.

The Presbyterian church stands in East street, has a handsome portico, supported by six pillars in front. It is well finished, and is

one of the most elegant churches in the United States.

The houses were numbered, in 1787, and amounted to 1,955; about 1,200 of these were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. The present number amount to six thousand. It contained, in 1790, 12,503 free persons, and 1,255 slaves; and, in 1800, 23,671 free persons, and 2,843 slaves.

The basin is on the S. side of the city. It is, in common tides, from eight to nine feet deep. The harbour at Fell's Point, is deep enough to admit ships carrying 500 tons burthen.

The situation of part of the city is low, and was unhealthy till a large marsh was reclaimed, about 34 years ago, since which the city is as healthy as any of the seaports in the United States. Where the marsh formerly was, there is a market place, 150 feet wide, which we have already noticed. On each side of the market place is a row of buildings, with the market house in the centre. The increase of houses with the improvements which have been made, in paving the streets, and keeping them clean, have also contributed in rendering the city so healthy.

A company has associated, for the purpose of watering the city, from Jones's falls, by means of a canal. Iron pipes are to be laid, from the end of the canal, through the lower parts of the city. The water, which is to supply the upper parts, is to be raised by machinery. The company have made considerable progress.

The manufactures principally carried on in the city, are those of sugar refining, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage, paper hanging, wool, and cotton cards, nails, saddlery, boots, shoes, ship building in all its various branches, farming, and culinary utensils, various manufactures in brass, iron, and copper.

No seaport in the United States has increased with the same rapidity as Baltimore. In 1790 it owned only 13,564 tons of shipping; in 1797, the shipping amounted to 59,837 tons; and, in 1804, to about 100,000. The exports, in 1790 amounted to 2,027,770 dollars; in 1794 to 5,294,248 dollars; in 1798 to upwards of 12 millions, and in 1806 to 14,579,488 dollars.

Baltimore exported, in 1804, 396,178 barrels of flour; 21,060 half barrels; 2,363 barrels of rye flour; 122 half barrels; 1,235 barrels of Indian meal; 123 hogsheads, and 50 half hogsheads.

Baltimore was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed on the 31st day of December, 1796. It is governed by a mayor, and a city council, consisting of two branches. The first branch is composed of two citizens chosen from each ward. There are at present 16 members in this branch. The second branch consists of 8 members. A member of the first branch must be twenty one years of age, a citizen of the United States, three years resident in Baltimore, before his election, and rated on the assessors books, at one thousand dollars. The voters for this branch must have the

same qualifications, as those who vote for members of the general assemby of the State. The election is annual, and made *viva voce*.

A member of the second branch, must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident four years in Baltimore, previous to his election, and rated, on the assessors books, at two thousand dollars. The members of this branch are chosen every second year, by the citizens of the different wards.

The mayor, who is elected by electors, chosen in the different wards, must be twenty five years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of the place before his election. He continues in office two years. His salary is two thousand four hundred dollars per annum. It is fixed by an ordinance of the corporation. The mayor appoints all officers of the corporation; in case of vacancy, the second branch nominates two citizens, one of whom he commissions.

Baltimore is 43 miles N. E. of Washington city 176 N. N. E. of Richmond, and 102 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

Lat. 39. 18. N. long. 1. 35. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 48. W. of Greenwich.

Ellicott's Lower Mills, are situated at the great falls of Patapsco river, nine and an half miles S. W. of Baltimore, and 41 from Washington city. The Patapsco is, at the falls, about the size of the Brandywine, or Gunpowder river. The great Western turnpike from Bal-

timore to Frederick town, &c. passes this place*.

Here is one of the largest, and most elegant merchant mills in the United States. It is 100 feet long, and 40 wide, with four water wheels, which turn three pair of seven feet stones, and one pair of five feet. She is capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour in a day; and at the time of the lowest water that has ever been known, which was this last summer, she manutured 100 barrels per day. The wheat is obtained from Loudon, and Jefferson counties in Virginia.

Here is also a mill, with one water wheel and a pair of burr stones, for the manufacturing of plaster of Paris. Being situated on the great Western turnpike, the waggons on their return from Baltimore, to the Western country, loaded with that article, stop and get it ground. The mill will pulverize a ton, in 40 minutes.

Here likewise is a saw mill, and an oil mill, which are worked with great spirit.

This place was first settled, and improved by Joseph, Andrew, and John Ellicott, who emigrated from Pennsylvania, in 1772. The mill was built on the old plan, but the late improvements in the construction of mills, and in the manufacture of flour, were early introduced. She manufactured for a number of years after she was built, more flour than any other mill in the United States. She was the first mill that

* See Public Improvements, Pape 49.

had five feet stones, and afterwards was the first that introduced them of seven feet diameter.

The proprietors have, in considerable forwardness, a mill for rolling and slitting iron. It is expected that as it is situated on so large a stream, and having the command of all the water, it will be able to do as much work as any mill of the kind in the United States.

Those mills belong to, and are occupied by Messrs. Jonathan, Elias, George, and John Ellicott's, who are also the owners of the greater part of the dwellings. Several of the houses, which are built of hewn stone, are elegant.—The stones are dug out of an extensive and valuable quarry of grey granite, that is at the place.*

The proprietors have a very large store of groceries, and dry goods, for the accommodation of those who bring their grain to market.

Several kinds of mechanical trades are carried on here; such as coopers, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, sadlers, &c.

Here is a very handsome meeting-house, built of stone, belonging to the society of Quakers; also a good tavern, for the accommodation of travellers, and others.

At this place is one of the largest paper mills in the United States, the property of Mr. John Hagerty. The mill is 120 feet long, 40 wide, and three stories high, built of stone. She works four sets of hands, and is supposed to

* See page 80.

manufacture more paper than any other mill in America.

The inhabitants are well supplied with water, which is conveyed in pipes, from a remarkable cold spring, at the distance of 420 yards.

The situation of these mills is extremely beautiful; the adjacent hills are lofty and fertile, as the soil agrees with plaster of Paris, and the fields and meadows are covered, in the season, with a rich verdure, which gives the whole a delightful and pleasing appearance. The arched bridges, and extensive walls lately erected, by the turnpike company,* add very much to the beauty of the place. A post office is established at these mills.

Manchester, a post town, pleasantly situated, about 31 miles from Baltimore, on the main road leading from that city to Hanover, in York county, Pennsylvania, and five south of the northern divisional line of the state.

It contains thirty-five dwellings, built of hewed timber; besides a number of workshops; also three stores, and three taverns. The whole of the inhabitants, except four families, are of German extraction, and who are mostly tradesmen. Adjoining the town is a handsome brick church, fifty-two feet by forty, belonging to the German Lutherans and Calvinists.

Manchester is seventy-six miles from Washington city, and thirteen from Hanover, in Pennsylvania.

* See public improvements, page 49.

Joppa, a small town on the east side of Gunpowder river, established by the legislature, in 1724, but it had existed as a town several years before. The legislature granted twenty acres of land, which were divided into forty lots, and two acres upon which the public buildings were erected. It was the seat of justice for Baltimore county, till the establishment of Harford county, in 1743 and 1744. It is seventeen miles north east of Baltimore city.

Reister's town, a small post town, on the western turnpike, sixteen miles from Baltimore, and sixty-three from Washington city.

Hookstown, a small village six miles north west of Baltimore.

CALVERT.

This county was established some time before the year 1671. It is situated on the Western Shore, is bounded north by Anne Arundel county, east by the Chesapeak bay, south and west by Patuxent river, which divides it from St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince George's counties. It is thirty-three and an half miles in length, from the mouth of the Patuxent to Lyon's creek, which empties into that river; and nineteen and an half in breadth. It contains 139,272 acres; and, in 1790,—4,347 free persons, and 4,305 slaves; and, in 1800,—4,196 free persons, and 4,101 slaves. It is divided into seven hundreds, viz. No. 1, No. 2, &c.

The principal growth of trees is oaks of different kinds, hickory, poplar, and chesnut. The lands in the middle of the county, consist of a poor sandy soil; but towards the bay, and the river Patuxent, the lands are fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and some wheat, &c.

The bay, and river Patuxent, abound with rock, herrings, shad, perch, oysters, &c.

Lower Marlborough, a post town, and though small, the most considerable in the county. It is situated on the east side of Patuxent river, thirty miles south by west of Annapolis, and thirty-four from Washington city. It has a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. The Patuxent is navigable, in ships of burthen, several miles above the town.

Huntington, a small post town, with a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, and a few stores. It is situated on the east side of Hunting creek, twenty-two miles north east of Port Tobacco, and forty-six from Washington city.

St. Leonard's, a small post town, about the size of the former, with a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is fifty-eight miles from Washington city.

CHARLES.

A populous county on the Western Shore, twenty-seven miles in length, and the same in breadth, containing 258,189 acres. It is bounded east by the river Patuxent, which separates

it from Calvert county, south and west by the Potomac, which divides it from Virginia, north by Prince George's county, and south east by St. Mary's.

It contained, in 1790,—10,528 free persons, and 10,085 slaves; and in 1800,—9,614 free persons, and 9,558 slaves.

The lands are generally low and level, in some places diversified with small hills. The lands on the rivers and creeks produce Indian corn, tobacco, and some wheat, with potatoes, cotton, vegetables, and roots. The lands remote from the rivers and creeks, is sandy, light, and less productive.

This county was established before the year 1671.

Port Tobacco, a post town, and the seat of justice for Charles county. It is situated on a creek of its own name, contiguous to the Potomac, contains about fifty houses, a large elegant Episcopal church, partly out of repair, a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, a court house, and jail. It is fifty-three miles south west of Annapolis, thirty-four from Washington city, and 180 south west by south of Philadelphia.

Lat. 38. 35. N. long. 2. 2. W. of Philadelphia, and 77. 15. W. of Greenwich.

Allensfresh, a post office, situated on a creek of the same name, which unites with Piles fresh, and forms the Wighcomico. It is forty-three miles from Washington city, and about ninety-one south south west of Baltimore.

Nanjemoy, a post office, situated near a short river of the same name, which falls into the Potomac, about four miles south west of Port Tobacco. It is forty-four miles from Washington city.

Hilltop, a post office, thirty-nine miles from Washington city.

Bennedict, a small post town, situated on the west side of the river Patuxent, about twenty-two miles above its mouth, and about three quarters of a mile above Indian creek, the divisional line of St. Mary's county. It was established in 1683, and is forty-seven miles from Washington city. Lat. 38. 1. N. long. 1. 41. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 54. W. of Greenwich.

Newport, a village situated on Pile's fresh, which unites with Allen's fresh, and forms the river Wighcomico. It is eleven miles from Port Tobacco, and ninety-four from Baltimore.

TALBOT.

A rich and populous county, on the Eastern Shore, twenty-five miles and an half from Kennard's mill, near the head of Wye river, to Chancellor point, on the Choptank, and sixteen and an half in breadth from east to west.

It contains 201,809 acres; and, in 1790,—8,307 free persons, and 4,777 slaves; and, in 1800,—8,661 free persons, and 4,775 slaves.

Talbot county is bounded west by the Che-

sapeak bay, north by Queen Anne county, east by Tuckahoe creek, and Choptank river, which separate it from Caroline county, and south by the same river, which divides it from Dorchester. It is almost surrounded by the river Wye, Tuckahoe creek, and Choptank river; and is more intersected by navigable rivers, and creeks, than any other county in the state. St. Michael's river rises near the middle of the county, and runs nearly parallel to the river Wye, from east to west. It is about twenty miles in length, and for a considerable part of its course, towards its mouth, is about a mile in breadth. It abounds in excellent fish, and oysters; its banks are healthy and agreeable, without marshes, and handsomely ornamented with well improved country seats.

Thirdhaven river intersects the county, in almost all directions, discharging its waters into the Choptank, about eight miles above the mouth of that river. It is nearly as large as St. Michael's, abounds in excellent fish and oysters; and its borders equally free from marshes.

The soil is generally either a red, or white clay. If a line were drawn through the centre of the county, from north to south, it would be about twenty-five miles. This line would divide the county nearly into two equal parts, and into two different kinds of soil. Although the county would, by some, be considered as a level country; yet in a comparison of its parts, that to the east might be called the

high lands; and that to the west, the low lands. This division would nearly ascertain another distinction, well known to the farmers, the boundary between the freshes and the salts. The soil of the eastern division is a red clay, intermixed with a small portion of sand, so as to make it somewhat of a loamy nature. The soil of the western division is mostly a white clay, interspersed, particularly at the heads of the creeks, with rich bottoms of a black loam, capable of being, by good husbandry, improved into valuable meadows. The white clay soil, of this part of the county, is unfavourable to the growth of Indian corn, which flourishes to greater advantage in the uplands, or freshes; but if this white clay soil be enriched with compost, it is highly productive of wheat.

The red clay of the eastern division is favourable to the production of wheat; but being a lighter soil it is sooner exhausted, by the large crops of Indian corn which it produces. In this division, bordering on the Choptank, are several extensive marshes, which in their present improved state, afford large pasturage for numerous herds of horned cattle, as well as hay, for their sustenance, during the winter season. Should this part of the state become as populous as some countries in Europe, these marshes might receive the same improvement, by dykes, as those of Holland, and would then afford an inexhaustible source from which the uplands might be improved.

This county, with Queen Anne's, and Kent, has been remarkable for the production of a very white grained wheat, much esteemed by millers for the manufacture of flour. Notwithstanding the farmers have lately shewn a disposition to exchange this valuable species of wheat, so congenial to their soil, for other kinds which they flatter themselves will be more productive. It is very questionable whether the loss of this high reputation of their staple produce, can be compensated, even by an increase in the quantity; but more especially when that increase remains problematical.

The trees most common, in Talbot county, are several kinds of oaks, also hickory, chesnut, pine, maple, sweet and sour gum, mulberry, wild plumb, wild cherry, hawthorn, &c. which grows round the fields and along the shores.

Talbot county is divided into seven hundreds, viz. Island, Tuckahoe, Kingscreek, Bolingbroke, Thirdhaven, Mill, and Bay hundreds.

The lands generally produce wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, &c.

Easton, a handsome town, and the seat of justice for the above county. It is situated near the Forks of Thirdhaven river, about 13 miles above its confluence with the Choptank, and about the centre of the county. It contains about 200 dwellings, and 1000 inhabitants. The streets are tolerably uniform, intersecting each other at right angles. Five principal streets run north and south, one of which,

the most frequented, and through which travellers usually pass, is nearly filled with houses, for about a quarter of a mile. In this street are 16 or 17 stores, for the sale of groceries and dry goods; besides many tradesmen's shops, of different kinds. On the west side is a spacious open square, in the centre of which is a large commodious building, erected at the joint expense of the state and county. Here the several supreme courts of justice for the Eastern Shore are held, as well as those for the county. The land office for the Eastern Shore, and the several clerks offices of the different courts, are also kept in this building. In the corner of the square is a small market house, tolerably well supplied with meat, and vegetables, and in particular seasons of the year with great abundance of fish; in the spring shad, which are sold very cheap; also crabs and oysters, in their season. Rock and perch are brought to market in considerable quantities all the year; and sometimes, though rarely, the sheepshead, which is accounted the most delicious fish that is caught in the Chesapeak, or on the coast.

The other public buildings are an Episcopal church, a Methodist meeting house, a Quaker, or Friends meeting house, a branch of the Farmer's bank of Maryland, an academy, 50 feet by 33, two stories high, of brick. A printing office has been established here these several years.

The streets have been very much improved, and the inhabitants well supplied, with excellent water, from public pumps. The inland trade of Easton has increased these some years past, and is now carried on to a considerable extent. It contains several neat brick buildings.

In the vicinity of the town are a great many highly improved lots, with some neat country seats.

It is 37 miles south of Chester, 118 S. W. of Philadelphia, 50 S. E. by S. of Baltimore, and 81 from Washington city.

Lat. 38. 49. N. long. 1. 0. W of Philadelphia, and 76. 13. W. of Greenwich.

St. Michael's, a post town, situated on a small creek or cove which makes out of St. Michael's river. The harbour or cove has sufficient depth of water for small sea vessels; and ships of burthen may ride with safety in the river. It owes it origin, and support, to the business of ship-building, which has been carried on to a considerable extent, and for which its situation is well adapted. It is 69 miles from Washington city.

Oxford, a port of entry, situated on the E. side of Thirdhaven river, which falls into the Choptank, about eight miles above the mouth of that river. It is a small place, and does but very little business. It was established in 1694; and is 13 miles S. by W. of Easton.

Hole in the Wall, a small village, seven miles S. of Easton.

Hooktown, a small village four miles N. of Easton

Trap, a small village six miles S. E. of Oxford.

SOMERSET.

A county on the Eastern shore, 34½ miles in length, and 25 in breadth, containing 315,351 acres. It is bounded N. by Caroline county, E. by the state of Delaware, W. by Dorchester county, and S. W. by the Chesapeak bay.

It contained, in 1790, 8,540 free persons, and 7,070 slaves; and, in 1800, 9,956 free persons, and 7,432 slaves.

The lands in this county, are very low, and exceedingly level, and the soil generally of an indifferent quality. The uplands consist mostly of a sandy soil, producing Indian corn, and some little wheat. The necks of land, in the bends of Nanticoke river, are generally rich, and fertile; but situated so low, that the crops are very often injured, by too much moisture, in wet seasons.

Somerset county is well watered, by creeks, and rivulets. Water is almost, every where to be found by digging from ten to twenty-five feet deep; but it is generally very indifferent. In several places it is of a chalybeate quality; and in others it is said to be impregnated with sulphur, particularly at Barren creek springs, which are much resorted to, on account of their medical properties.

Wicomico river, and several creeks, afford an easy communication with the Chesapeak, for the distance of from 20 to 30 miles, admitting craft carrying from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels of wheat or corn, Wicomico river has ten feet water for 15 miles above its mouth, and bay craft of the above description, commonly take in their lading about three miles from the town of Salsbury, which is 20 miles from the mouth of the river. The navigation of the river, in bay craft, extended formerly up to the town of Salsbury, but the navigation has laterly been obstructed, by the breaking down of mill dams. A number of creeks which admit bay craft, empty into Nanticoke river, viz. Barren creek, Rawastico, Quantico, &c. and Annomessak creek, which empties into Pokomoke sound, and Manokin river, which flows into the sound from Princess Anne. Bay craft are loaded about seven or eight miles from the town of Princess Anne, which is about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Manokin.

A few wild deer remain in the county, and on the creeks are some wild fowl, as geese, and several kinds of ducks, but the canvass back is very rarely seen.

The rivers, and creeks afford a moderate supply of rock, shad, herrings, and some small fish.

Princess Anne, a post town, and the seat of justice, for the county. It is situated at the head of Manokin river, 15 miles from its entrance into Pokomoke sound, and contains about

40 dwellings, and an elegant Episcopal church. A bridge is built over the river. Near the W. end of the bridge is a Presbyterian church. Bay craft take in their lading about seven or eight miles below the town. It carries on some trade with Baltimore in grain, and lumber. Princess Anne was established in 1733, and is 153 miles from Washington city.

Salisbury, a post town, situated between the head branches of Wicomico river, adjoining Worcester county. It contains about 35 houses, and an Episcopal church, and was established in 1732. The inhabitants trade with Baltimore, in lumber, which is conveyed down the river about three miles, in flat bottomed boats, where it is received by larger vessels. It is 15 miles W. of Vienna, 164 S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 138 from Washington city.

Lat. 38. 22. N. long. 0. 30. W. of Philadelphia.

Trap, a village situated near the head of Wicomico creek, the principal branch of Wicomico river. It is six miles N. of Princess Anne.

DORCHESTER.

This is the largest county on the Eastern Shore, except Worcester. It was established before the year 1671, and is 32 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 374,579 acres.

It is bounded N. by Caroline county, and Choptank river, which separates it from Talbot

county, S. E. by Nanticoke river, which divides it from Somerset county, and S. and W. by the Chesapeak bay.

It contained, in 1790, 10,538 free persons, and 5,337 slaves; and, in 1800, 11,778 free persons, and 4,566 slaves.

The lands in the S. parts of the county, are low, and marshy; particularly along Transquaking, Blackwater, and Teram creeks, and along Hungary river, which is an arm of the Chesapeak bay, that separates Hooper's Island, from the main land.

The principal produce is corn, wheat and lumber. The rivers abound with fish, and fowl, as those in the other counties of the Eastern shore.

Cambridge, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county, containing about 50 houses and 300 inhabitants. It is situated on the S. side of Choptank river, about 15 miles from its mouth. The situation is healthy and agreeable. The public buildings are a church, court house, and jail.

It is 37 miles S. of Easton, 152 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 100 from Washington city.

Lat. 38. 34. N. long. 0. 59. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 12. W. of Greenwich.

Vienna, a small post town, agreeably situated on the W. side of Nanticoke river, upon a plain, elevated about 12 or 13 feet above the surface of the river.

It contains 13 dwellings, principally, in a state of decay, four respectable stores, several gra-

naries, two taverns, a collectors office, and an impaired brick Episcopal church, in which divine service is sometimes celebrated. Two wharves extend into the river, at which vessels of any burthen may load.

The town commands very little trade, although advantageously situated for both foreign and domestic. Its decline has originated, in the absence of enterprising, and active inhabitants, the obstruction in navigating the river to its extremities, the commercial importance of Baltimore, and above all the prevailing opinion that the situation of the town is unhealthy; but the character of unhealthiness it no longer deserves; for the excluding by ditches, the tide, which supported a morass on the S. bodies of stagnant water, which lay in the bosom of the town, have been removed, by which the situation has become more healthy.

Vienna is 120 miles from washington city.

Newmarket, a small post town, nine miles, N. E. of Cambridge.

Middletown, a small village about seven miles westerly of Vienna, and two E. of the head of Transquaking creek.

Federalsburg, a small village, on marshy Hope creek, partly in Dorchester, and partly in Caroline counties. It is 25 miles N. E. by E. of Cambridge, and 20 S. by E. of Denton.

Hunting creek town, a village in the N. parts of the county, 18 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 16 S. by W. of Denton.

Indian town, a small village situated on Indian creek, a short stream which falls into Choptank river. It is three miles S. W. of Newmarket.

CECIL.

This county was established in 1674, and is the most northerly county, on the Eastern shore. It is 24 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, and contains 243,206 acres.

It is bounded E. by New Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, N. by Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, W. by the river Susquehanna, and Chesapeak bay, which divides it from Harford county, on the Western shore, and S. by Sassafras river which separates it from Kent county.

It contained, in 1790, 10,218 free inhabitants, and 3,407 slaves; and, in 1800, 6,915 free inhabitants, and 2,103 slaves. Decrease of free inhabitants, in 10 years, 3,303, and of slaves 1,304; total decrease 4,607.

It is divided into the following 15 hundreds, viz. Octorara, West Nottingham, East Nottingham, North Susquehanna, South Susquehanna, Charlestown, South Milford, North Milford, Elk Neck, Back Creek, Bohemia Manor, Middleneck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundred. It is also divided into four election districts. The first election district is held at Warwick, second at Elkton,

third at Charlestown, and the fourth at the Rising sun, in West Nottingham hundred.

Cecil county contains a great variety of soils. Land of a loose red soil begins nearly at a point, on the W. side of Little Elk river, and extends W. along the Pennsylvania line, nearly to the Susquehanna, where the lands incline mostly to barrens. The greatest breadth of this tract, at the W. end is about two miles and a half. A different quality of land, adjoins the above tract on the S. It extends from the Susquehanna, to the state of Delaware, and is, at the W. end, on the Susquehanna, about six miles wide, and at the Delaware line, on the E. about four. This tract is very hilly, rocky, and stony, along the Susquehanna, and mouth of Octorara creek. The bottoms along the river, and hills, are generally a rich black mould; and for fertility may be accounted first rate land.

After leaving the river, and Octorara hills, eastward the soil is not so black, or rich, but generally stony. The hills gradually decline for six or seven miles, and the land, in many places, fertile. The earth then changes its quality, and appearance, the land is more level, for seven or eight miles, the under stratum being clay and marle, intermixed with talc or isinglass, with a light brown, and, in some places, a greyish soil on the surface. The flat, low, grounds, consist of a stiff clay, not so fertile for grain of any kind, without manure; yet very well timbered, and well adapted to raising clover, and blue grass. About Little Elk, and

Big Elk, the country is hilly, and in some places stony, and, excepting a few places, of a better quality. The soil gradually declines, in fertility, to the state of Delaware.

The principal timber, on the above land, is black, white, red, and Spanish oaks, hickory, black walnut, poplars, wild cherry, mulberry, elm, sour gum, and ash, white walnut and locust, grow principally about Octorara creek, and Susquehanna river. This tract of country is elevated, generally several hundred feet above the tide water.

The land south of the above, and bordering on the Susquehanna, Chesapeak, North East, and Elk river, by Elkton, eastward to the state of Delaware, is chiefly barrens. The soil is in most parts gravelly, intermixed, in many places, with round white pebbles, from the size of a musket ball, to an eighteen pound shot. The land is, in general, hilly, especially between Elk, and North East rivers. Notwithstanding the soil is gravelly about the mouth of the Susquehanna, Carpenter's point, North East river, Turkey point, Elk river, and Elkton, there are in several places, tracts of excellent land, which may be reckoned of the second rate quality.

The timber, on these lands, is generally low, consisting of oak, of different kinds, hickory, chesnut, sweet gum or liquid amber, sycamore, magnolia glauca or swamp sassafras.

About Elkton, and in several other parts of the county, the land is improving by cultivation,

the soil agreeing, in many places, with lime, and plaster of Paris, with the help of stable manure.

In the south part of the county, on Bohemia, and Sassafras rivers, are bodies of excellent land. It is rich, level, and clear of stones, and is reckoned among the first land, in the county.

The best land produces from 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre, from 20 to 25 of wheat, and about 30 of rye. Poor land, on being manured, has produced the same quantity.

The principal stones in the county, are white and yellow flints, black stone, containing iron, soapstone, flagstone, sandstone of different colours, whetstones, suitable for carpenters edged tools; bloodstone, with a variety of others containing iron, and plum-pudding stone. On the bay shore, below Carpenter's point, stones have been found, when broken, containing hollow cavities resembling the impression of the cockle shell. This appears the more extraordinary, as no shell fish of the kind is, at present, found in the waters near the place. On the sides of the hills, bordering on the Susquehanna, are large quarries of black and grey stones, excellent for building. Large quantities of them are sent by water, to Baltimore city.

On the main branch of North East creek, about two and a half miles from tide water, is a large soapstone quarry, from which stones may be obtained, of different dimensions.

Stones have been dug out of this quarry, from 10 to 12 feet long, from three to four broad, and not more than four or five inches thick.

In different parts of the county are found red and yellow ochres, Fuller's earth, pipe clay of different colours; besides other clays, and sands suitable for foundaries, and other uses.

In addition to the trees already enumerated, are the following trees and shrubs, viz. the yellow poplar, or tulip tree, aspin, willow leaved oak, of two kinds, beech, birch, iron wood, pine, persimon, maple, willow, dogwood, service and fring trees, red bud, ground oak, saven, holly, laurel, spicewood, white thorn, black haw, wych hazel, common alder, black alder, bladdernut, spindletree, elder, red rod, papaw, hazel, ninebark, honey suckle, huckleberry, red root, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea; besides a variety of other trees and shrubs.

Rasberries, blackberries, huckleberries, dewberries, and strawberries, grow, in great plenty, in different parts of the county.

Cecil county affords a great variety of grapes; as the black, red, and white fox grapes, chicken grapes, a middle sized grape, of a purple colour, growing in clusters, like the chicken grape, but is distinguished from it, by having the sweetness, and flavour of the fox grape; also several species of sumach*.

The medicinal, and other plants, and roots, and likewise the flowers, are enumerated in page 25.

* See trees, shrubs, plants, &c. page 24.

Apple, pear, peach, plumb, and cherry trees, of all kinds, thrive remarkably well.

In a small stream, which enters the main branch of North East river, is found a species of zoophites. It is a small worm about an inch, and one fourth in length. Its body is covered with a coat of mail, composed of a glutinous substance, and small gravel, with a small aperture for the head.

In Cecil county are mines of iron ore, which is manufactured into pigs, hollow ware, bar iron, and nails.

Cecil furnace consists of a wind, and air furnace. It is situated on Principio creek, within a short distance of tide water, and convenient to the ore. There is a fall of about 60 feet from the dam, which supplies the water works, to tide water. Here are cast pigs, and hollow ware; also cannon which are bored with dispatch, and equal to any in the United States.

Octorara forge is situated on the south east side of the creek of that name, half a mile south of the Pennsylvania line. It manufactures annually about 300 tons of bar iron.

North East iron works are situated, on the main branch of North East river, about 400 yards, above tide water. They consist of two forges, and a handsome furnace, which is nearly finished. The forges will manufacture each 300 tons of bar iron in a year. The mine, which is to supply the furnace with ore, is situated on the east side of North East river, about three miles from the furnace. From present appear-

ances, little doubt is entertained but that the mine will yield a sufficient quantity of ore, to make annually 1500 tons of pig iron.

On Big Elk river are two forges, about three miles north of Elkton. They are supposed to manufacture annually 300 tons of bar iron. About five miles from Elkton, on the same river, are a rolling and slitting mill, which rolls and slits 12 tons per week. On Little Elk river are two tilt forges, for drawing small iron. Marley nail manufactory is situated on Little Elk river, about four miles from Elkton. The proprietors manufacture annually 100 tons of nails. There are two nail manufactories on the waters of Big Elk river.

There are in the county 53 grist, and merchant mills, 50 saw mills, three fulling mills, and two oil mills; besides the fulling mill belonging to the woollen manufactory.

The woollen and cotton manufactory, is situated, on Little Elk river, about four miles and a half, from Elkton. It was established, in 1794, by a company of gentlemen, who, induced by patriotic motives, entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of manufacturing superfine, and other woollen, and cotton cloths. They erected a large, and elegant stone factory, perhaps one of the largest in the United States. The machinery was made by artists, from Europe, and is all moved by water. The manufacturing of woollen cloths is now carried on, by the company, and, from present ap-

pearances, there hardly arises a doubt but that it will succeed.

The alms, and workhouse of Cecil county, is about three miles north of Elkton. It has a healthy situation, upon ground belonging to the institution. The building is large, the principal part of the house is wood, with a stone addition at the west end. There are generally from 35 to 40 poor persons, of both sexes, annually supported; besides several out-pensioners, who are allowed from 16 to 20 dollars a year towards their support.

The levy court are authorised by law, at their first meeting in April, in each succeeding year, to appoint five discreet and proper persons to be trustees of the poor of Cecil county. The trustees meet at the alms and workhouse, on the first Monday in May, next ensuing their appointment, qualify in the manner prescribed by the original act, and proceed in the execution of the duties of their office. The trustees appoint a treasurer out of their own body. They present to the levy court, at the first meeting in April, a statement of their accounts and expenditures, with the necessary vouchers, for the preceding year. The accounts are settled and passed by the court, previous to their making out a new appointment of the trustees.

The levy court fills up all vacancies which shall happen, at their next meeting.

An overseer and matron are appointed, who reside at the alms and workhouse. A physician

is also appointed to attend the sick. He receives an annual salary for his services.

The trustees hold their meetings at the alms and workhouse. Each trustee is allowed a dollar for every day he attends, in discharging his duty as a trustee of the poor.

There is a large and handsome garden near to the alms and workhouse. The principal part of the business done on the farm, belonging to the institution, is by the invalids.

The following are the creeks and runs which flow through different parts of the country, viz. Canowingo and Octorara creeks; Stone, Richard's, Rocky, Rock and Heron runs; Mill creek, Principio, Stony run, North East, Little North East, Big and Little Elk rivers, Hart's run, Perch, Long, Gales, Broad and Back creeks, besides a few which fall on the south, into Bohemia and Sassafras rivers.

The waters of Cecil county afford excellent fisheries of shad and herrings. It is computed that upwards of 16,000 barrels of shad and herrings, are annually cured and packed up, of this number herrings are the most considerable; also to the amount of about 18,000 dollars sold fresh, and conveyed by land and water to the adjacent counties, besides rock, carp, pike, perch, ale-wives, mockasons, and other fish, which are caught, at different seasons of the year, and in considerable quantities.

Elkton, a considerable post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Big and Little Elk, and

was some years ago, one of the greatest wheat markets in America. About 250,000 bushels of wheat have been sold, from the granaries, in the course of a year. This trade has greatly declined since the establishment of Banks in the city of Baltimore, which has monopolized almost all the trade of the Eastern shore.

Elkton contains about 120 dwellings, some of which are handsomely and well built. The public buildings are a neat court house, an academy and market house, in which markets are held on every Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs four times a year, viz. in April, June, October, and December, established by law, for the sale of cattle, horses, and all kinds of American produce, and manufactures.

About 1,000 castor and wool hats, are annually manufactured; besides hat making, there is a number of other mechanical trades carried on. It is an excellent situation for mechanics and manufactories, being situated on a navigable river, abounding with very productive herring and shad fisheries, and discharging itself into the Chesapeak bay, at the distance of a few miles; besides having in its vicinity several furnaces, forges, and a great many grist and saw mills, and, at the distance of about three miles, a large wollen manufactory.

The district court holds here its sessions twice a year. It has exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising in the county; and orphans courts are held the second Tuesday in February, April, June, August and October.

The election for the second election district is also held here.

The canal, by which it is proposed to connect the water of the Chesapeak and Delaware bays, is located near this town, and the water which is to supply the canal is taken out of Big Elk river, about three miles above the town.*

Elkton is situated nearly in the centre, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, 49 miles south-west of the former, and 52 north-east of the latter, and is the great thoroughfare between the eastern and southern states.

A post office is established here, the mail passing through every day in the week, Sundays excepted. A cross post is established from Elkton to Lancaster, by the Brick meetinghouse; also from the Brick meetinghouse to Downingstown, on the turnpike, between Philadelphia and Lancaster. It is 96 miles from Washington city. Lat. 39. 37. N. lon. 0. 46. W. of Philadelphia.

East Nottingham, a small village, pleasantly situated in East Nottingham hundred. The Brick meetinghouse, belonging to the society of friends, stands upon a handsome eminence, at the centre of six public roads, the ground descending in every direction. Within the circumference of about 300 perches, are 11 dwellings, containing 92 inhabitants. Clocks and mathematical instruments are made here. The surveying instruments meet with general appro-

* See public improvements, page 49.

bation in those parts of the United States, in which they are used; as they are truly graduated, and the metal they are made of not being susceptible of attraction. The town clock of Chestertown was made here, by an ingenious clock and watch maker, &c. Here a post office is established, called the *post office Brick meeting house.* It is on the cross post from Elkton to Lancaster. A cross post has likewise been established from hence to Downingstown, in Pennsylvania. The mails arrive and depart once a week.

East Nottingham Brick meeting house, is 11 miles from Elkton, 10 from Charlestown, the same distance from the Susquehanna, one and a half from the Pennsylvania line, and 108 by the post road, from Washington city.

The silk worm has been propogated in East Nottingham with considerable success. See manufactures, page 41.

Summerhill, a small village, in West Nottingham hundred, situated on the poast road from Elkton to Lancaster, four and a half miles west of the Brick meeting house. It contains seven or eight dwellings, and about 40 inhabitants. The election for the fourth election district is held here, and a post office established, called the *post office Rising sun.*

Warwick, a small village, situated about two miles west of the divisional line of Delaware state, and four miles south of the head of Bohemia river. The election for the first election district is held here, and a post office established

which is 25 miles north east of Chestertown, 57 south west of Philadelphia, and 113 from Washington city.

Charlestown, a flourishing little post town, handsomely situated on the west side of North East river, about three miles from the head of the Chesapeak bay. The situation is healthy, and commands a beautiful prospect of the bay, to the distance of 30 miles. It contains 45 dwellings, and 250 inhabitants.

The charter, which is dated 1742, grants 300 acres as a common for the use of the town, and 200acres for town lots. Two fairs are established annually, for the sale of merchandise and country produce. They continue each three days; one commences in May, the other in October.

Seven commissioners are chosen every three years, by the inhabitants, to transact the public business. They meet annually on the first Monday in June, and adjourn from time to time. The income of public rents, amount to 250 dollars per annum.

Here are two stores which sell annually about 7,000*l.* worth of goods, and three taverns, and a market house, in which are held weekly two markets. A very convenient wharf extends about 100 yards in to the channel of the river, from which at present, six vessels, consisting of sloops and schooners, sail once a week.

The cabinet, windsor chair, and blacksmith business, are carried on here; also a considerable boot and shoe manufactory, in which are

made annually about 50 pair of boots, and 2,000 pair of shoes.

The election for the third election district is held here. Adjoining the town are four valuable fisheries. The inhabitants are now building a large meeting house for public worship.

Charlestown is 10 miles west south west of Elkton, 59 south west by west of Philadelphia, and 86 from Washington city.

Lat. 39. 34. N. lon. 0. 54. W. of Philadelphia.

Fredericktown, a small village on Sassafras river, opposite to Georgetown. It was established a town, by an act of the legislature, passed in 1736.

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

A populous, rich, and well cultivated county, on the Western Shore, 41 miles in length, and 23 in breadth. It is bounded east and south east by Patuxent river, which divides it from Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties, west by the Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Virginia, and north by Montgomery county, and the district of Columbia. It contained, in 1790—10,168 free inhabitants, and 11,176 slaves; and, in 1800—8,994 free inhabitants, and 12,191 slaves; decrease of free persons in ten years, 1,174; increase of slaves in the same period, 1,015.

Prince George's county was established in 1695; and is divided into nineteen hundreds, viz. Prince Frederick, Washington, Mattawoman, Mount Calvert, Patuxent, Upper Marlborough, Charlotte, Horsepen, King George, Piscataway, Hanson, Oxen, Bladensburg, Eastern Branch, Rock Creek, Western Branch, Collington, Grubb, and New Scotland.

Several of the hundreds have their capitals or public places of resort: Upper Marlborough, for the hundred of that name; Aquasco mills, for the hundred of Prince Frederick; Magruder's, for the hundred of Washington; Nottingham, a port of entry and deposit, for the hundred of Mattawoman; Mount Calvert has no place of resort, except an Episcopal church, lying between Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, nine miles from each; neither has Charlotte hundred. Patuxent hundred has Queen Anne, Horsepen hundred lies above Queen Anne, on the Patuxent, has no town, except a small village, called Vansville, on the road leading to Washington city. Western Branch and Collington hundreds have no towns. They are situated on the branches of the Patuxent, above Upper Marlborough; and west of Queen Anne, towards Washington city. The lands in these two hundreds are equal, in richness, to any in the county, they are termed "the rich forest lands of Prince George's." A great part of the fine tobacco, which is shipped from Queen Anne, is raised in these hundreds. They are bounded on the north by the

road leading from the city of Annapolis, by Baldwin's tavern to Bladensburg, crossing the Patuxent at the Priest's ford or Bridge. North of this line the lands are generally poor, covered with a species of diminutive black oak, called "Black Jacks." The soil is either a red clay, or a white gravelly sand. Such also is the soil of Horsepen hundred in general, which extends to the Montgomery county line, above Snowden's iron works. The soil of New Scotland hundred is very much of the same quality; that strata running nearly from north to south, through Horsepen, New Scotland, part of Charlotte, Grubb, and the east part of King George's hundreds, into Charles county. These hundreds include the high lands between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers. Being remote from the rivers and low grounds, they are the most healthy part of Prince George's county. The water for domestic use is wholesome, and plentiful. The lands here are poor, and not confined to this elevated ridge alone, which separates the waters, that fall into the Potomac, from those that fall into the Patuxent; they extend west to the edge of the low lands, on the Potomac, as may be seen near Oxen hill, opposite to Alexandria, and east to the margin of the rich low lands on the Patuxent, a distance of from 15 to 20 miles. Notwithstanding there are some valuable plantations on the different streams, which descend, from this elevated part of the county, into the rivers Potomac and Patuxent. Piscataway hundred is bounded

south by a creek of the same name, which flows into the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon. It is chiefly very poor land, except on the banks of the Potomac, and the streams which fall into that river. King George's hundred is south of the latter; is separated by Piscataway creek, and the soil, in all respects, similar. Hanson and Oxen hundreds, have no town. Hanson creek falls into the Potomac, at Broad creek; and Oxen creek at Oxen hill, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Addison.

Bladensburg is the capital of the hundred of the same name. The lands are generally poor and thin, except on the water courses, which have fine rich bottoms, mostly appropriated for meadows, which supply the town, and Washington city, with hay and grass. The Eastern Branch hundred extends on the tributary streams of that river to Montgomery county, and westward of Horsepen hundred. It is divided from that hundred by what is called the Paint Branch. The land is poor, of a reddish colour, and unfriendly to cultivation.—Rock creek hundred is chiefly included in the District of Columbia. The lands are mostly rocky, broken, and poor. King George's is the most southerly hundred in the county. It adjoins Charles county, and has Piscataway for its chief place of resort. It extends from Mattawoman creek to the county line, and with that line to the Potomac. All the lands in this hundred are very poor, except those on Mattawoman creek. Aquasco creek divides Prince

Frederick and Washington hundreds, and falls into the Patuxent. Mattapany branch divides the hundred of that name from Mount Calvert hundred. Spicer's creek divides Washington and Mottawoman hundreds. And branch divides Mount Calvert from Charlotte, and falls into the Patuxent.

Prince George's county is considered, generally, one of the richest counties in Maryland, but it is by those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the state. A great proportion of the lands are meanly poor. It is the lands in the wide flats, on the Patuxent, as at Aquasco, &c. &c. that are rich. The levels being from a mile to two miles wide, extending from the river back to the hills. The planters generally erect their dwellings upon the hills, from which a crow may be seen to alight on any part of the plantation below. The lands in these extensive levels or flats, are fertile, producing wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, and tobacco, equal to any lands in Maryland. From the heights there is an extensive, and beautiful view up and down the Patuxent. Some of the lands on the Potomac, and what are called, the rich forest lands, will produce abundant crops of Indian corn, and tobacco, but very indifferent crops of wheat. Tobacco is the staple production of the county.

The growth of trees generally, on the river lands, is white and red oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, gum, and papaw, with the grape vine. On the river lands are also found rattlesnake

root, black snake root, yellow pacoon, wild or bastard indigo, sassafras, and sarsaparilla.—Red and white clover, blue grass, and timothy succeed well.

The hilly, or forest lands, consist of a white and grey clay, unfriendly to cultivation. The trees are small, consisting of white oak, some chesnuts, black oak, black jacks, hickory, and poplars, so that they afford but little timber for building, or boards for domestic use.

The rivers afford abundance of herrings, shad, rock, and white perch; and the Potomac, besides these, abound with sturgeon, drum, and several other kinds of fish.

Upper Marlborough, the seat of justice for the county, is situated on the south west side of the Hatavisit or western branch of Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Washington city, and 20 from Annapolis. It was established by an act, passed the 19th of April, 1706, and re-surveyed, by order of another act, passed the 4th of June 1744. The plan of the town is regular, but the houses are scattered, and few in number. The public buildings are a court house, a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, and an office for the clerk and register of the county. It is 47 miles south south west of Baltimore, and 149 south west of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 1. 48. W. of Philadelphia, and 77. 1. W. of Greenwich.

Bladensburg, a post town, in a hundred of the same name, six miles east of Washington city. It is situated on the east side of the

eastern branch of Anacostia river, a branch of the Potomac, at the junction of the north west and north east branches. It consists of two principal streets, one extending due east from the river, the other running parallel to it. The situation is beautiful. Upon the hills, in the town, are several handsome buildings. The number of houses is reckoned at about one hundred. The soil in the vicinity is very poor, except on the water courses, on which are fine rich bottoms.

Before the revolution there were about 10 or 12 large stores in the town, owned mostly by Scotchmen, with a few Whitehaven merchants. They exported annually, from 1,200 to 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco; but, since the war, the town has shared the same fate as the other small towns of the state, its trade being swallowed up by that of Baltimore. By its contiguity to Washington city, it keeps up the appearance of a town, but it is in the houses only. In the town is a valuable mineral spring,* much frequented in the summer season, by those afflicted with bilious or nervous complaints. Bladensburg was established in 1742. Sixty acres, divided into 60 lots, were granted by the legislature, for the scite of the town.

Piscataway, a small post town, in King George's hundred. It is situated on the south side of a creek of the same name, which falls into the Potomac, opposite to Mount Vernon.

* See Mineral Springs, page 29.

It contains about 25 or 30 families, and a few stores. Alexandria, from its contiguity, has monopolized the trade of Piscataway. It is 18 miles below Washington city, 16 north of Port Tobacco, and 165 south west of Philadelphia.

Queen Anne, a small post town, in Patuxent hundred, on the west side of Patuxent river, over which is a wooden bridge. It is situated upon an elevated plain, at the foot of a hill. The plan of the town is regular, but the houses are few and scattered. It has a few stores. The river is navigable in flat bottomed boats. Large quantities of the finest Maryland tobacco, are annually shipped from Queen Anne. It is raised in Patuxent, Upper Marlborough, Western Branch, and Horsepen hundreds, to the amount of about 1,400 or 1,500 hogsheads annually, including some brought from the adjacent parts of Anne Arundel county, on the opposite side of the river. The town has gone much to decay, as well as all the other towns on the Patuxent, since the surprising growth and consequence of Baltimore, which is swallowing up, in its vortex, the trade of all the towns in Maryland, and taking to itself all the mercantile importance of the state. It is 13 miles south west of Annapolis, 39 south by west of Baltimore, 25 from Washington city, and 141 from Philadelphia.

QUEEN ANNE.

A county of the Eastern Shore, established in 1706. It is 41 miles in length, from Bridgetown, to Kent point, the southern extremity of Kent island, and 22 in breadth, from Hillsborough to Piney Point, on Chester river.

It is bounded north and north west by Chester river, which divides it from Kent county, west by the Chesapeak bay, east by Kent county, in the state of Delaware, south east by Caroline county, and south by Talbot.

It contains 229,721 acres; and, in 1790—8,789 free persons, and 6,674 slaves; and, in 1800—8,340 free persons, and 6,517 slaves; decrease in 10 years, 449 free persons, and 157 slaves.

The lands, in this county differ very little from those of Kent. They are divided into uplands and lowlands; yet no part of the county is much elevated above the Chesapeak bay. The uplands border on the heads of the rivers and creeks, adjoining the state of Delaware. The most common growth of trees, in the uplands, is white, red, and black oaks, hickory, and black walnut.

The lowlands border on the lower parts of the rivers, and on the bay. The common growth of trees in the lowlands is maple, white and black gums, ash, pine, and cedar.

The soil is generally fertile, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco.

The rivers, creeks, and bay, abound with various kinds of fish, oysters, terapins, and wild fowl.

Centreville, a post town, and the capital of the county. It is situated upon a handsome eminence, near Corsica creek, which empties into Chester river, about five miles below the town. It contains about 40 dwellings, several of which are handsome brick buildings. The court house has a fine appearance. About half a mile from the town is a landing place, on Corsica creek, from which upwards of 20,000 bushels of grain are annually exported. Centreville is 21 miles north of Easton, 15 south of Chester, and 72 from Washington city.

Lat. 39. 4. N. lon. 1. 0. W. of Philadelphia.

Churchill, a small post town, situated on the head of the south east branch of Chester river, nine miles north east of Centreville, and seven from Chestertown. It contains about 27 dwellings, a mill, and about 200 inhabitants. The church is an ancient building, and stands on the west side of the town. The adjacent country is agreeable, and fertile in almost all kinds of grain, and vegetables peculiar to the state.

Churchill is 85 miles south west of Philadelphia, and 82 from Washington city.

Queenstown, a small post town, situated near the Chesapeak bay, 24 miles north by west of Easton, and 65 from Washington city. It was

originally the chief town of the county. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

Bridgetown, a village situated on the west side of Tuckahoe creek, a branch of Choptank river. It was established a town in 1732, and is 65 miles south west by south of Philadelphia.

Ruthsborough, a village situated on Tuckahoe creek, six miles south of Centreville.

WORCESTER.

The largest county of the Eastern Shore. It is 31 miles in length, from north to south, and 26 in breadth, from east to west, containing 416,114 acres.

It was established, in 1742; and is bounded north by the state of Delaware, east by the Atlantic ocean, south by Accomac county, in the state of Virgina, and west by Somerset county, and the Chesapeak bay.

It contained, in 1790—7,804 free persons, and 3,836 slaves; and, in 1800—11,972 free persons, and 4,398 slaves; increase of free persons in ten years, 4,168, and of slaves 562.

The principal rivers are the Pokomoke, St. Martin's, Assatigue, and Newport.

Worcester county contains several extensive tracts of pine barrens, and large swamps. The soil on the uplands, towards the state of Delaware, is a mixture of sand and clay. The principal timber on these lands is red and white

oaks, pines, and some hickory. The best lands produce walnut, and poplars. The low-lands or swamps, consist of a black soil, producing gum and maple. The exports are Indian corn, wheat, oak timber, and cypress shingles. The rivers, and Sinepuxent bay afford plenty of red and black drums, mullet, perch, rock, herrings, oysters, clams, and terapins, &c. The wild fowl are geese, black ducks, partridges, doves, larks, &c. The fruit trees are those of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. which grow in great perfection, and abundance.

Snowhill, a port of entry, and post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the east side of the Pokomoke river; and is built upon a remarkable sand hill, as white as snow. It is about 25 miles from the mouth of the Pokomoke, which is opposite to the town, about ten feet deep. The tide rises about two feet and an half. The town contains about 70 houses, principally old, low, wooden buildings. It has a court house, jail, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church. A bridge is built over the river, which is here about 60 yards wide.

The lands in the vicinity, for some miles around, are sandy and barren.

Snowhill was established in 1686. It is 158 miles south by west of Philadelphia, and 158 from Washington city.

Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 0. 20. W. of Philadelphia.

Poplartown, a small village, situated on the post road from Philadelphia to Snowhill, three miles from the Trap, 14 from Snowhill, and one mile and an half from the landing on Newport creek, which falls into Sinepuxent bay. It has a lofty situation, and contains about 12 dwellings. A post office is established here, which was formerly kept at the Trap.

Trap, a small village, about 15 miles from Snowhill, and three from Poplartown.

FREDERICK.

A large fertile county, 36 miles in length, from the mouth of Monacacy river to the Pennsylvania line, and 31½ in breadth, from Westminster to the top of the South mountain.

It is bounded north by Pennsylvania, east by Baltimore county, north west by Washington county, south west by the Potomac, which divides it from Virginia, and south by Montgomery.

It contains 537,617 acres; and, in 1790—27,150 free persons, and 3,641 slaves; and, in 1800—26,941 free persons, and 4,572 slaves; decrease of free persons in ten years, 2,091, and increase of slaves 931.

The principal rivers are the Potomac, which passes along the south west end of the county, and the Monacacy, which falls into the Potomac. The creeks are Bennet's, Bush, Linganore, Fishing, Caroll's, Bellinger's, Pipe, and

Kitockton. On these are about 50 grist, saw, oil, fulling, and three paper mills.

The soil is generally fertile, and in many places as productive as any in the state. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts, Indian corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, and clover, with a variety of grasses, are the chief productions of the county.

The most common growth of trees, is white, red, and Spanish oaks, poplar, walnut, wild cherry trees, hickory, sycamore, mulberry, &c. &c.

Frederick county contains abundance of iron ore, slate, and limestone; a copper mine near Liberty town, and flint stone, for making glass.

There are two furnaces, and two forges, in operation, which manufacture pig, hollow ware, and bar iron, to a considerable amount.

Within a few miles of Fredericktown are two glass houses, which carry on the manufacture of glass with much spirit.

Frederick county was established the 11th of June, 1748.

Fredericktown, next to Baltimore, the largest town in the state. It is situated on Caroll's, or Tuscarora creek, which, within a few miles, falls into Monacacy river, a branch of the Potomac. The Monacacy is navigable, about 17 miles from its mouth, in boats carrying from 50 to 100 barrels of flour.

The town is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The principal streets are, Market, Patrick, and Church streets; besides

six or eight others, about 60 feet wide, and several alleys from 16 to 20 feet wide.

It contains about 700 houses, chiefly of stone and brick.

The public buildings are, seven for divine worship, an elegant court house, a jail, brick market house, a town hall, poor house, and an academy, which is a large brick building, pleasantly situated on the north west side of the town. In front of the academy is a beautiful and spacious green, appropriated for the recreation of the students. The academy usually contains from 100 to 120 students, who are divided into four classes, each under the care of a proper master; besides the academy, there are several private schools, for the education of boys and girls, in English and Dutch. The academy is under the direction of trustees, and is daily acquiring celebrity.

Two bridges are built over Caroll's creek. Several of the houses in Frederick town are neat and elegant.

The inhabitants are composed of German Lutherans and Calvinists, English Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Methodists.

It is a flourishing place, and carries on a brisk trade with the western country; and when the great western turnpike, which is to pass through it, into Pennsylvania, and the state of Ohio, is completed, it will add greatly to the trade, wealth, and prosperity of the place.*—

* See public improvements, page 49.

Fredericktown will then become the great thoroughfare, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, to the western country.

It is 45 miles west by north of Baltimore, 148 south west by west of Philadelphia, and 44 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 26. N. lon. E. 2. 19. W. of Philadelphia.

Emittsburg, a small post town, situated between Tom's creek, and Flat run, about a mile south of the Pennsylvania line. It is 50 miles north west of Baltimore, and 81 from Washington city.

Libertytown, a small post town, 14 miles north east of Fredericktown, and 44 from Washington city.

Middletown, a small post town, situated near the west side of Middle creek, a branch of Kotockton creek, which falls into the Potomac. It is eight miles west by north of Fredericktown, and 53 from Washington city.

Newmarket, a small post town, situated near the west side of Bush creek, a branch of the Monocacy river, 13 miles west south west of Fredericktown, and 55 from Washington city.

Creegerstown, a village situated about a mile west of the Monacacy, and 12 north by east of Fredericktown.

Taneytown, a small post town, situated between Piney run and Pine creek, which are at some distance. It is 71 miles from Washington city.

Westminster, a small post town, 26 miles

north west of Baltimore, and 75 from Washington city.

Woodsborough, a small post town, 57 miles from Washington city.

Newton, or *Trap*, a small post town, situated on Kotockton creek, seven miles south west of Fredericktown, and 55 from Washington city.

Union Mills, at these mills a post office has been established. They are 70 miles from Washington city.

Berlin, and *Buckeystown*, are two small villages, mostly inhabited by tradesmen.

CAROLINE.

A county of the Eastern Shore, 34½ miles in length, from north to south, and 16 in breadth, from east to west, containing 205,343 acres.

It is bounded east by part of Kent and Sussex counties, in the state of Delaware, north and north west by Queen Anne county, south by Dorchester, and west by Tuckahoe creek, and Choptank river, which separate it from Talbot county.

It contained, in 1790—7,449 free inhabitants, and 2,057 slaves; and, in 1800—7,361 free persons, and 1,865 slaves; decrease of free persons in ten years, 88, and of slaves 192.

It is well watered by Choptank river, Tuckahoe, and Marshy Hope creeks.

The lands in this county are more elevated than those of Talbot or Dorchester. The soil and productions are the same as in those counties.

Denton, a small post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the east side of Choptank creek, which, with the Tuckahoe, forms Choptank river, and is 37 miles south south east of Chestertown, and 101 from Washington city. It is regularly laid out, but has few houses.

Greensborough, a small post town, situated on the west side of Choptank river, seven miles from Denton, and 109 from Washington city.

Beartown, a small village, in the upper part of the county, about two miles from Tuckahoe creek, eight north of Greensburg, and 22 north east of Easton.

Hillsborough, a village situated on the east side of Tuckahoe creek, seven miles north west by west of Denton, and 27 south south west of Chestertown.

Mount Pleasant, a small village, situated on the borders of Queen Anne county, about 12 miles westerly of the west boundary of the state of Delaware.

HARFORD.

A county of the Western Shore containing 236,926 acres. It is 28 miles in length, and 23½ in breadth; is bounded east by the Susquehanna, which divides it from Cecil county, on the Eastern Shore, north by York county, in the state of Pennsylvania, south east by the Chesapeak bay, and west by the Little Falls of Gunpowder river. It contained, in 1790—11,559 free persons, and 3,417 slaves; and, in 1800—13,362 free persons, and 4,264 slaves; increase of free persons in 10 years, 1,803; and of slaves 847.

Harford is divided into 13 hundreds, viz. Upper Deer creek, Lower Deer creek, Upper Gunpowder, Lower Gunpowder, Eden, Deer creek, Broad creek, Upper Harford, Lower Harford, Susquehanna, Upper Bush river, Lower Bush river, Upper Spestitæ, and Lower Spestitæ.

It may properly be divided into the lowlands near the bay, and the high or forest lands towards Pennsylvania. The lowlands are the most fertile, producing from six to 30 bushels of wheat, and from 30 to 60 bushels of Indian corn per acre; oats, river barley, rye, buckwheat, and flaxseed; likewise potatoes, turnips carrots, parsnips, beets, and onions. It also produces an abundance and variety of excel-

lent fruit; such as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plumbs, &c.

From the apples are made large quantities of cider of the best quality.

The common growth of trees is oak, hickory, walnut, chesnut, poplar, locust, birch, elm, pine, crabtree, gum, dogwood, persimon, sassafras, and the papaw.

In different parts of the county are mineral springs, but they have not yet effected any remarkable cure, in any of those diseases to which man is incident, so as to obtain celebrity.

In the northern parts of the county are a great many quarries of lime stone. The soap stone, and isinglass stone are found in many places; the latter, as it bears a great degree of heat, is used for backs to fire places.

The principal creeks by which the county is watered, are Deer creek, Broad creek, and Rock run, which flow into the Susquehanna; Swan creek, which affords abundance of excellent fish called mockason, or sun fish, and herrings, Romney creek, Bush river, and the Little Falls of Gunpowder, empty into the Chesapeak; Mill, Humphrey's, James, Binom's, and Winter's run, are tributary streams of Bush river. On these runs are erected several grist, and saw mills, and a number of valuable merchant mills; and on Deer creek, are a forge, and a slitting mill. From the forge, and different mills, in the county, are sent to Baltimore, bar and slit iron, flower, lumber, &c.

Harford has two Episcopal churches, two

chapels of ease; two Presbyterian churches, one Roman Catholic, one Baptist, and one General Baptist church, six Methodists, and three Quaker churches. (See article curiosities, page 31.)

Bellair, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county, 23 miles from Baltimore, 77 from Washington city, and 96 west south west of Philadelphia. It is 7 miles north west by north of Harford, has an elegant court house, and jail, and a Methodist meeting house. In the vicinity is the county poor house. The country around has a poor thin soil. Bellair contains about 160 inhabitants, about 40 of whom are blacks. In 1800 there were in the town four licenced taverns, three stores, two blacksmith's shops, two joiners, one chairmaker, one shoemaker, one wheelwright, and one taylor. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 1. 17. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 30. W. of Greenwich.

Abingdon is situated upon a lofty eminence, one mile west south west of Harford. It contained in 1800, about 56 dwellings, and about 240 inhabitants, of whom 66 were blacks. It has about eight stores filled with the produce of the West India islands, and the various manufactures of Europe. One tanyard, and several tradesmen's shops, Cokesbury college, a large and handsome edifice, established by the Methodists in 1785, was burnt down in 1796. Here are two schools, and a Methodist Episcopal church.

Harford, a post town situated on Bush river, at the head of tide water, near the junction of Binom and James run, on the great poast road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It contained in 1800, 16 dwellings and 130 inhabitants; a complete merchant mill, a tanyard, a cooper, wheel-wright and blacksmith shops, two stores, and two taverns. The lots belonging to the town are very fertile, and well adapted for gardens and meadows. In the neighbourhood is a large bed of yellow ochre, of an excellent quality. Situated at the head of navigation, it enjoys a safe and easy water communication with Baltimore, and the different ports and rivers, which have immediate connexion with the Chesapeak. It carries on an extensive trade, in wheat, with the Eastern shore, Virginia, Harford county, and the southern parts of York, Adams and Cumberland counties, in the state of Pennsylvania. The situation is healthy and agreeable. In the vicinity are several neat country seats. It is seven miles south east of Bellair, 12 south west of Havre de Grace, 77 south west of Philadelphia, 27 north east of Baltimore, 53 north east of Annapolis, and 68 from Washington city.

Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 1. 14. W. of Philadelphia, and 76. 27. W. of Greenwich.

MONTGOMERY.

This county was established the 6th of November, 1776. It is 30 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 356,326 acres.

It is bounded north east by the river Patuxent, which divides it from Anne Arundle county, and Poplar spring, formerly Par spring, which separates it from Baltimore county, south by Prince George's county, and the district of Columbia, west by the Potomac, which divides it from the state of Virginia, and north west by Frederick county.

It contained in 1790—11,973 free persons, and 6,030 slaves; and in 1800—8,770 free persons, and 6,228 slaves; decrease of free persons, in ten years, 3,203, and of slaves, 198.

Montgomery county contained in 1806, 38 merchant and grist mills, eight or ten saw mills, two linseed oil mills, one powder mill, one fulling mill, and one for making castor oil, a glass house, and forge.

It is divided into the following hundreds, viz. Lower Potomac, Middle Potomac, Upper Potomac, Sugar Land, Sugar Loaf, Linganore, Seneca, Upper Newfoundland, Lower Newfoundland, Rock creek, and North West.

The face of the county is considerably variegated with hills and valleys. In the middle parts the lands are pretty generally of a good quality, and well timbered with yellow and white pop-

lars, hickory, black and white oaks. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, and tobacco; and almost every other production to which the climate is congenial. The low grounds cannot be far exceeded by any in the United States, for producing abundant crops of the best timothy grass, whilst the plaster of Paris has the best effects upon the high lands.

The upper parts are generally a light thin soil, though particularly well adapted to the culture of, what the planters term, fine tobacco. The timber is generally black and white oaks, intermixed in some places with chesnut.

The lower parts consist of a light chesnut soil, interspersed with white and black oaks. The lands are greatly exhausted by that ruinous, and injurious system of cultivation, alternate crops of corn and tobacco. In different parts of the county are found Spanish and chesnut oaks, maple, beech, birch, dogwood, elm, the bark of which forms the best mucillage, ash, walnut, locust persimon, sycamore, holly and pine.

A copper mine was discovered, about half a century ago, in the upper part of the county. It was partially worked, but the ore was either not found in sufficient quantity, or was too poor to indemnify the expense of working the mine. Abundance of iron ore is found in the vicinity of Clarksburg.

A quarry of slate was discovered, a few years

ago, near Hyatt's town. The slate is said to be of an excellent quality.

In Montgomery county are five congregations of Episcopalians, three Roman Catholics, and one of Friends, two Presbyterians, and seven of Methodists.

Montgomery court house, established by an act of assembly, under the title of *Rockville*, is situated about 14 miles north west of Washington city, on the great road leading from thence to Fredericktown. It contains about 40 dwellings, some of which are tolerably well built of brick. The public buildings are a brick court-house, and jail, without either taste or elegance.

Clarksburg, a post town, situated on the road from Washington city to Fredericktown, 27 miles from the former, and 15 from the latter. It contains about 30 dwellings, chiefly of wood, and a church for public worship. In the neighbourhood is great abundance of iron ore. Within eight miles of the town are six merchant mills, and four others, a forge and a glasshouse. Clarksburg is situated nine miles from the Potomac, and 14 north west of Rockville.

Charlesburg, a post town situated nine miles west of Rockville, on the road leading from thence to Leesburg, in Virginia. It contains about 10 or 12 wooden buildings, and is 26 miles from Washington city.

Brookville, a post town so named, in honour of Mr. James Brooke, a gentleman of large fortune, and distinguished urbanity. It is si-

tuated on the west side of a small creek, called Reedy Branch, on the road leading from Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington, from which it is about 20 miles nearly due north. It contains about 15 dwellings, some of which are handsomely built of bricks, others of frame. At the east end of the town is a large stone mill, well provided with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour. At the west end are mills with all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing plaster of Paris, linseed oil and castor oil, from the palma christi. About 1,000 bottles of castor oil were made within these two last years, by the proprietor of the mill. Physicians have pronounced it of a superior quality to that which is generally imported.

Hyatt's town is situated about four miles from Clarksburg. It contains about 20 wooden houses.

Barnesville, a village containing about eight dwellings. It is situate on the great road leading from Ellicott's mills, to the mouth of Monocasy.

Lexington, a small village situated on the road leading from Rockville to the mouth of Monocasy, about 18 or 20 miles from the former. It contains about six wooden houses.

WASHINGTON.

A rich fertile county, 49 miles long, and 27 broad, but at Hancock, on the Potomac, not more than two.

It contains 317,126 acres.

It is bounded east by the South mountain, which divides it from Frederick county, north by the State of Pennsylvania, west by Sidelinghill creek, which separates it from Allegany county, and south west by the Potomac, which divides it from the State of Virginia.

It was established in 1776, and contained, in 1790—14,536 free persons, and 1,286 slaves; and, in 1800—16,450 free persons, and 2,200 slaves; increase of free persons, in ten years, 1,914, and of slaves 914.

It is divided into the following hundreds, viz. Upper Anti-Etam, Lower Anti-Etam, Elizabeth, Marsh, Manor, Sharpsburg, Salisbury, Conecocheague, First Frederick, and Linton.

Washington county lies principally between the North and South mountains; and includes the fertile, and well cultivated valley, extending on each side of Conecocheague creek. The lands are esteemed equal, if not superior, in fertility, to any in the state. All that part of the county north west of the South mountain, extending in breath about 20 miles, to the Pennsylvania line, is chiefly lime stone land, inter-

spersed with some slate land. That part of the county between the North mountain, and Allegany county, is hilly, and mountainous, and is mostly slate, and stony land, except the bottoms on the Potomac, and the tributary streams, which fall into that river. Many of these bottoms are exceedingly fertile, in all kinds of productions peculiar to the climate.

Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, with a great variety of vegetables, are chiefly cultivated by the farmers.

Large quantities of flour are manufactured, particularly on the Anti-Etam, and transported to Baltimore. In some seasons considerable quantities are sent down the Potomac, to Georgetown and Alexandria. Large quantities of whiskey are distilled latterly, and sent to the different seaports.

It contains mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which three furnaces, and three forges have been erected, which manufacture pig, hollow ware, bar iron, &c.

There are about 50 grist mills in the county, several saw mills, fulling, hemp, and oil mills.

The water of the Anti-Etam turns 14 mills. It is the largest, and most constant stream in the county, and where the largest quantities of flour are manufactured.

There are very few quarries of any other kind of stone than those of limestone, which are very abundant. It is the stone almost entirely used in building. In the North mountain, are quarries of freestone, but so hard that

they are not used for any purpose, nor has any quarry been opened.

In the South mountain is a remarkable cave*.

Elizabethtown, commonly called *Hagerstown*, a handsome and flourishing town, and the capital of the county. It is situated near Anti-Etam creek, 71 miles from Baltimore, and contains about 300 houses, a court house, jail, market house, school house, and four churches, viz. one for German Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, one for Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics. The town has a great number of clock and watch makers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, gun and lock smiths, hatters, tanners, boot and shoemakers, saddlers, weavers, dyers, potters, coachmakers, and taylors; also a rope, and nail manufactory. The latter manufactures about 160lbs. of nails every day. It is 70 miles from Washington city, and 149 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

Lat. 39. 37. N. lon. 2. 38. W. of Philadelphia, and 77. 51. W. of Greenwich.

Hancock, a small post town, situated on the N. bank of the Potomac, between the two Tonallaway creeks. It contains about 20 dwellings; and is 29 miles W. of Elizabethtown, four from Bath, in Virginia, 119 W. N. W of. Baltimore, 179 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 100 from Washington city.

Lat. 39. 39. N. lon. 3. 2. W. of Philadelphia.

* See curiosities, page 33.

Boonesburg, a small village, in which a post office is established. It is 62 miles from Washington city.

Sharpsburgh, a small post town, three miles from the Potomac. It is 14 miles S. E. by E. of Elizabethtown, 54 from Baltimore, and 75 from Washington city.

Williamsport, a small post town, situated on the N. side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Conecocheague creek, it is six miles S. W. of Elizabethtown, 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia, 77 from Baltimore, and 76 from Washington city.

Jerusalem, or *Dunkstown*, is situated on Anti-Etam creek, about two miles and a half from Elizabethtown. It contains about 50 houses, and a German church.

ALLEGANY.

A mountainous county, and the largest in the State, extending 64 miles from E. to W. and 35 from N. to S. but in some places it is not more than five miles from N. to S.

It is bounded N. by Bedford, Somerset, and Fayette counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, E. by Washington county, W. by a due N. and S. line, which separates it from the State of Virginia, and S. by the river Potomac, which divides it from the same State.

It contains 761,605 acres; and in 1790—4,551 free persons, and 258 slaves; and in 1800—6,203 free persons, and 499 slaves, increase of free persons, in ten years, 1,652, and of slaves, 241. The county is divided into hundreds which are numbered, 1, 2, 3, &c. and into six election districts.

The Eastern waters of the county are Savage river, George's creek, Broadhago and, Jenning's runs, Will's, Evit's, Old Town, Fifteen mile, and Sideling hill creeks, these flow into the Potomac, which is navigable, in boats of considerable burthen, 25 miles above Cumberland. The Western waters consist of Big and Little Youghiogany, which afford, in the proper season, fine trout, in abundance. The Eastern and Western waters, are divided by the Savage mountain. The Eastern waters, in places, afford suckers, fall fish, of a large size, and the common small catfish.

The wild animals, and fowls, are deer, bears, wovles, foxes, raccoons, ground hogs, skunks, squirrels, rabbits, and sometimes the panther, turkies, pheasants, partridges, and a variety of small birds. From the inaccessableness of the mountains, the wild animals, *farænaturæ*, and wild fowl must necessarily be preserved for a great length of time. The legislature have prohibited the killing of deer, under a severe penalty, except in the months of August, September, October, and November, in order to preserve the breed. In many parts of

the mountains are found inexhaustable mines of excellent coal. Many boats loaded with it, are annually sent down the Potomac, to the towns situated on the banks of that river.

Immense bodies of iron ore are found in Warriors mountain ; and within a mile of the Potomac, are suitable, and convenient seats for furnaces, and forges. A furnace, and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of iron.

The bottom lands on the Potomac, are very fertile, producing large crops of hemp, corn, tobacco, and grass ; and after being cultivated for some years, yield abundant crops of wheat, and rye. Forty bushels have, in some instances, been produced from an acre. At no considerable distance from the rivers, and creeks, the lands become hilly ; between the hills, in several parts of the county, are large flats of good land. The hilly lands are covered with pines, of a pretty large growth, and when cleared, produce good crops of small grain, but they are particularly adapted to pasturage. About seven miles from Skipton is a settlement, called Murlis branch, consisting entirely of limestone land, of an excellent quality, which yields large crops of small grain. The soil of the mountains is particularly adapted to wheat, and grass, which will, no doubt, become, at some future day, the staple of the county. The glade country abounds with grass, which grows spontaneously, and is as well calculated for grazing as any in the United States. The

wild grass, when cured, in the proper season, is equal to timothy. These glades will also produce excellent winter grain, potatoes, and the best oats.

A large tract of country, between the Bair camps, and Cherrytree meadows, abounds with timber; and is as well adapted to farming, and grazing, as any country, but is now a wilderness.

The produce of the county consists of wheat, rye, barly, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, buckwheat, speltz, hay, tobacco, turnips, &c.

The common growth of trees is lin, cherrytree, poplar, locust, walnut, cucumber, black and white oaks, pine, and maple. From the latter the inhabitants manufacture sugar, sufficient for the use of their families, and often for exportation.

Good lands, in Allegany county, produce, on an avarage, one ton and a quarter of Timothy hay to the acre, two of clover, 18 bushels of wheat, weighing from 60 to 65lbs. per bushel in the bottom lands 22 to 25 of rye, and in bottom lands 28—35 of Indian corn, 40 of oats, and in the glades 50—200 of potatoes, one ton of hemp, 200lbs. of flax, when cleaned, and 1200lbs. of tobacco.

There are, in the county, 15 grist mills, most of which are calculated for manufacturing flour, in the best manner, having adopted Mr. Oliver Evan's improvements, on mill machinery. There are also 11 saw mills.

Allegany was taken from Washington, and established a county, by an act of the legislature, passed, in 1790—It has several curiosities, see curiosities, page 33.

Cumberland, a large post town, and the seat of Justice for the county. It is situated on the N. side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Will's creek, a large rapid stream, which flows S. from Pennsylvania. It contains about 250 dwellings, a court house, and underneath a jail, a market house, and three churches, for Methodists, who are the most numerous, one for Roman Catholics, and one for German Lutherans. The houses are principally of log, and frames; a few are of brick. Contiguous to the town are three merchant mills, which manufacture, large quantities of flour. Cumberland was settled as early as 1750. It is 149 miles W. by. N. of Baltimore, 277 W. of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington city, lat. 39. 37. N. lon. 3. 44. W. of Philadelphia, and 78. 57. W. of Greenwich.

Oldtown, properly *Skipton*, a post town, situated on the N. side of the North branch of the Potomac, two miles above the junction of the North and South branches. It contains about 30 houses, 200 inhabitants, and a Methodist meeting house. The North branch of the Potomac is navigable, about 60 miles, by the course of the river, above Oldtown. In Warriors mountain, which extends, from within a mile of this town, into Pennsylvania, are inexhaustable mines of iron ore, lands, in the

vicinity sell from 50 cents to 60 dollars the acre. About ten miles from Oldtown, near the bease of Warriors mountain, are a warm and cold spring,* The waters of which unite, and form a considerable creek called Town creek. It flows into the Potomac, about five miles below Oldtown, and with the tributary streams which it receives, forms, at its discharges into that river, a natural mill seat, and turns one of the most valuable, and best constructed merchant mills, in this part of the county.

Oldtown is situated on the main road to Uniontown, Redstone, &c. in Pennsylvania, is 15 miles E. of Cumberland, 135 W. by N. of Baltimore, 213 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 134 from Washington city.

Cresapsburg, a post town, five miles W. of Cumberland, situated on the great road leading to Morgantown, and Clarksburg, Virginia, two miles from the Potomac, and 155 from Washington city. It contains about 40 houses.

Western Port, or *Georges creek*, a small post town, situated on the N. side of the North branch of the Potomac, at the mouth of George's creek, on the great road leading from Winchester to Morgan town. It contains about 20 dwellings, and carries on a considerable trade. It is 152 miles from Washington city.

Selby Port, a small town 38 miles W. of Cumberland. It is situated on the waters of Big Crossings creek.

* See mineral springs, page 30 curiosities page 31.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

DELAWARE;

ALSO

OF THE COUNTIES RESPECTIVELY,

WITH

THE TOWNS IN EACH COUNTY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A LIST OF THE HUNDREDS,

WITH THEIR POPULATION IN 1800.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE.

DELAWARE.

IS situated between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 51. N. lat. and 0. 2. E. and 0. 41. W. lon. of Philadelphia, or 75. 11. and 75. 54. W. lon. of Greenwich.

It is bounded west and south by Maryland, north by Pennsylvania, east by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It is 92 miles from north to south, and 33 in breadth, from east to west, but opposite the mouth of Red Lion creek, it is not more than 13 miles in breadth.

It contains 1,267,200 acres; and in 1790—50,207 free persons, and 8,887 slaves; and in 1800—58,120 free persons, and 6,153 slaves.

Increase of free persons, in ten years, 7,913, and decrease of slaves, 2,734.

The state is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

This state forms one extensive plain, inclining to the river and bay of Delaware. It is interspersed with no hills, except those in the north and north west end of the state, towards Pennsylvania. A ridge of elevated land extends, from the hills in Newcastle county, on the north, to the interior of Sussex county, on the south, parallel to the river and bay of Delaware. This is the most elevated tract of land in the peninsula, formed by the Chesapeak and Delaware bays, and the Atlantic ocean. Almost all the rivers in that part of the peninsula, called the Eastern shore of Maryland, and those in the state of Delaware, have their sourse in this ridge, except Brandywine, Christiana and Elk rivers, which rise in the state of Pennsylvania. This ridge is, except in a few places, not more than 12 miles west of the Delaware bay, whilst it is more than twice that distance from the Chesapeak. A great number of short creeks, from 12 to 16 miles in length, flow from this ridge into the bay of Delaware. They are generally bordered with large marshes, hence their banks are soft, and their bottoms muddy. Some of them are navigable, six, eight, or ten

miles ; others have their navigation obstructed by shoals. The country being extremely low and level, springs of water are not near so numerous as in more elevated and hilly countries. Water is found in great plenty for domestic use, by sinking wells. It is of a very good quality, and much superior to the water that is generally found in the west side of the peninsula, towards the Chesapeak bay, in the state of Maryland.

Many of the swamps on the river and bay of Delaware, are made valuable by raising dykes, which prevent them from being overflowed by the tides. Those marshes that are defended from the tides, by large embankments of earth, afford large quantities of coarse hay.

The hills in the north parts of the state, are estimated at about 500 feet above the tide water of the Delaware, at Newcastle.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil in the north parts of the state, towards Pennsylvania, consists of a red, white, and yellow clay, intermixed, in some places with gravel and small pebbles. This constitutes the soil of about the one third part of Newcastle county. On the river Delaware, and south of Christiana creek, the lands are low and marshy ; the soil of the marshes consists of a soft black earth, and in the elevated parts of a yellowish clay, intermixed with sand. Kent

county is considered the garden of the state, but there is in Newcastle county, bordering on the Delaware, many tracts of as fertile land as any in the state. In the south part of the state the soil is light, poor, and sandy, chiefly adapted to raising of Indian corn.

There is not perhaps, in the union, a state which raises a larger proportion of good wheat than Delaware. It is particularly sought after by the manufacturers of flour. Indian corn, rye, buckwheat, barley, flax and potatoes, are not found of a better quality, or in greater abundance in any part of the union.

Apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, several kinds of cherries, grow in great perfection and abundance, besides various kinds of vegetables, roots, and small fruit.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

Delaware river, which partly belongs to this state, is one of the most considerable in the union. There is no river in the United States, through whose channel so many ships sail to, and from foreign ports.

It is formed by two branches which rise in the state of New York. The northernmost is called the Mohawk's branch. It rises in Delaware county, runs a south west course about 50 miles, thence south east by east, and becomes the divisional line of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, seven miles below which it receives the

Popachton branch, continuing a south course to the Atlantic ocean, between the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, passes Milford, Alexandria, Easton, Trenton, Lamberton, Bordentown, Bristol, Burlington, Philadelphia city, Chester, Marcus Hook, a few miles below which it becomes the divisional line between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. Pursuing a south east by east course, it enters the Atlantic between cape May on the east, and cape Henlopen on the west. It is navigable in a 64 gun ship, to Philadelphia, 120 miles, by the course of the river. The principal rivers and creeks, which it receives from the state of Delaware, are Brandywine, Christiana, Appoquinimink, Duck creek, Jones's, Murderkill, Broadkill, and Lewes creek.

All that part south of Reedy island, to the Atlantic ocean, which is about 60 miles, is called the bay of Delaware. It is in some places 30 miles wide. Reedy island is the rendezvous of outward bound vessels in autumn and spring, from the ports of Philadelphia and Wilmington. Vessels of every description, find at all times, a safe harbour at Reedy island, where piers are erected. The navigation is easy and safe. Vessels are generally about 24 hours in ascending to Philadelphia. The bay is about 18 miles wide from cape Henlopen to cape May; about 15 miles further up, it is 30, at Reedy island three, and at Philadelphia, 1,362 yards.

A light house has been erected since the revolutionary war, on cape Henlopen, the former one was burnt in 1777. It is a handsome stone structure in the form of an octagon, 115 feet high. It stands upon ground elevated nearly the same height above the level of the ocean. The lantern is between seven and eight feet square, lighted with eight lamps. Around the lantern a strong wire net work, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. The yearly expense of the light-house is estimated at about 650 pounds.

The ancient Indian name of this river was Chihohocki, from a nation of Indians of that name, who dwelt on its western bank, as far down as Duck creek. They were a confederate tribe of the Lenopii or Delawares. It was afterwards called South river, by the Dutch who resided in the state of New York. It received its present name from lord Delaware, who put into it on his passage to Virginia, in 1610.

Brandywine river rises in the north parts of Chester county. It runs south, enters the state of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and joins the Christiana a little below Wilmington. an act was past by the legislature of Pennsylvania, for cutting a canal along this river. It has not met with success, as few would hazard their money in the undertaking. Several of the finest merchant mills in the United States are situated on this creek, in the neighbour-

hood of Wilmington.* Brandywine river is navigable some miles.

Christiana, a small navigable river. It rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and flowing south south west about 12 miles, turns suddenly to the north east by east, passes Christiana, and receives from the north, in one current Red and White clay creeks. It flows by Newport, and passing Wilmington, receives Brandywine, and winding gradually to the south east, empties into the river Delaware, about two miles below Wilmington. It is extremely crooked. Ships drawing 11 feet water pass up to Wilmington, and shallops to Christiana. The contemplated canal, which is to open a navigable communication between the Delaware and Chesapeak bays, is designed to enter the Christiana, a few miles below Christiana bridge.

Appoquinimink creek rises in that elevated ridge which separates the waters of the Chesapeak from those of the Delaware. It flows east, and falls into Delaware bay, about three miles below Reedy island. It receives Drayer's creek, about a mile above its entrance into the bay. Appoquinimink is navigable some miles.

Duck Creek, rises near the western boundary of the state, flows east, and enters Delaware bay, on the north side of Bombay Hook island. It is navigable to Duck Creek cross roads.

* See manufactures, page 40.

Jones's Creek, rises towards the north west part of Kent county, runs south east passes Dover, then east and falls into the Delaware bay. It is navigable about six miles.

Murderkill rises on the west borders of the state, flows east, then north east and falls into the bay of Delaware. It is navigable a few miles.

Mispillon, rises in the south part of the county of Kent, runs east a few miles, then north east and south east, and empties into Delaware bay. It is a great part of its course the south boundary of the county.

Nanticoke, Indian river, Lewes creek, see Sussex county, *Broadkill*, see Milton.

Rehoboth Bay, in the south end of Sussex county, is a basin of salt water, about six miles long, and four broad. The east side is separated, from the Atlantic ocean, by a neck of sand and marsh, over which the sea passes in hard easterly storms. The bay communicates with Indian river, at the south east corner, by two mouths, which at the bay is very shallow; the communication being so small that the water rises and falls but a few inches, and especially on the Rehoboth side, except when the sea breaks into it. This bay once so famous for oysters of the largest kind, furnishes now hardly enough to compensate for the labour of taking them up, but abounds in mullet, sand perch, drum, shad, crocus, rock, some sheepshead, and cockles.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

For an account of these see page 24 of the general description of Maryland; as most of those enumerated there grow in this state.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There has not been discovered any mineral spring that has obtained hardly any notice. There is, about a mile and a half from Middletown, a curious spring, which issues from an excavation in a rock. The water is said to be a weak chalybeate. The water in some places, in Sussex county, appears to be impregnated with mineral substances.

ORES AND QUARRIES.

Bay iron ore, which is found on the head branches of Nanticoke river, is the only one that has yet been discovered in the state. Quarries of stone are found, in some parts of Newcastle county.

CURIOSITIES.

Below the breast of a mill pond, called Rumsey's, situated, about 100 yards east of the divisional line of Maryland, on a stream which empties into Bohemia river. The water ooses out of the bank, and waste-gate, and forms a number of stalactites of a conical figure. They are called by some eye-stones, being used, when reduced to fine powder, to take off films from the human eye, as well as the eyes of horses.

My respectable friend Mr. Ellis Chandlee of the Brick meeting house, in Cecil county, procured some of the stalactites, and tried the following experiments. He first burnt them in a strong heat, and when cold, poured on them a small quantity of water. They instantly began to heat and smoke, and formed a very white lime. The taste was bitter, urinous, and caustic. He took some of the lime and mixed it with crude sal ammoniac, it immediately discharged a large quantity of the volatile spirit of sal ammoniac, similar to that produced from crude sal ammoniac, and lime made of the common limestone. He dissolved some of the lime produced from the stalactites, in water, and added a few drops of the oil of olives; on stirring it a beautiful white soap was formed of common lime and oil of olives, which he tried and compared, at the same time he was making the above experiments.

From these experiments he is induced to believe, that the water which supplies the mill pond, is strongly impregnated with lime, in its passage under the surface of the earth, through a bed of limestone, or a bank of oysters or marine shells.

As the land is very level where the water originates from the springs, one cannot suppose that the limestone or marine shells are of any great depth. It is worth the attention of the farmers in the neighbourhood, to examine and dig in several places, in order to make the discovery.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this state is similar in every respect to that on the eastern shore of Maryland, as they are separated only by an imaginary line. The seasons commence at the same time; the heat of the summer and cold of winter are similar, and the diseases which are prevalent in the one, is also prevalent in the other, see page 37.

WILD ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

For an enumeration of the wild animals and fowls, see the geographical description of Maryland, page 28.

Note, although these animals are indigenous, yet we believe very few of them are to be found in the state at the present time.

MANUFACTURES.

The most important manufacture carried on in this state, is that of flour. There are about 200 merchant and grist mills, which manufacture considerable quantities of the best flour. The most valuable collection of mills in the United States, except those in the vicinity of Baltimore, are situated on Brandywine river, about half a mile north of Wilmington. They consist of 12 mills for grinding merchantable flour, and a saw mill. They grind annually about 300,000 bushels of wheat and Indian corn; but if they were constantly supplied with grain, they would grind 400,000 bushels. They give employment to about 200 persons, viz. 40 to attend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers, to make casks for the flour, besides those employed in manning 12 sloops, employed in the transportation of grain and flour. The remaining hands are engaged in the various occupations connected with the mills.

The navigation of the Brandywine is so very convenient, that a sloop carrying 1,000 bushels, can lie along side of any of the mills to load or unload. Some of the mills will admit vessels to lie along side of them, carrying 2,000 bushels.

The sloops are unloaded with singular expedition, by means of the machinery invented by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans. In many instances 1,000 bushels have been carried to the height of four stories in four hours. By means of Mr. Evans's machinery, the wheat is carried from the shallop's deck, to the upper loft of the mill, and a large quantity of the same returned in flour, on the floor ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour, but in a very small degree.

It is about 40 years since the first mill was built at this place. A stone bridge erected over the river, whence the mills, dwellings, and vessels loading and unloading, have a handsome appearance.

There are four paper mills in the state, which manufacture a considerable quantity of that useful article, and three rolling and slitting mills.

The inhabitants manufacture the greater part of their wearing apparel. They also manufacture leather, shoes, boots, hats, saddles, axes, drawing knives, nails, starch soap, candles, all kinds of culinary and farming utensils, besides rope making, ship building, clocks, watches, household furniture, &c.

RELIGION.

The Presbyterians have 24 churches for public worship, the Episcopalians 14, and the Baptists

seven; but the Methodists compose nearly one half of the population of the counties of Kent and Sussex.

MILITIA.

The militia of the state, which consists of about 9,000 men, was abolished by an act of the legislature, passed in 1800. It was passed at the moment of delusion and political frenzy, for nothing short of these could lead to the disarming of the national force.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

See article Wilmington, page 178.

A brief account of Delaware, with a list of the governors.

Delaware was first settled by the Dutch in 1623, and then constituted part of New Netherlands, which included the present state of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Swedes and Fins arrived in 1627, and landed at Cape Henlopen, the interior cape of Delaware, which, from its pleasant appearance, they named Paradise Point. It is said they

* See Proud's History of Pennsylvania.

purchased of the Indians, the lands on each side of the Delaware as far up as the falls of that river, where Trenton now stands, which they called New Swedeland stream. The Dutch frequently disturbed the Swedes and Fins. They erected a fort at Whoarkill in 1630,* notwithstanding they all united in expelling the intrusion of the English. In 1631, the Swedes erected a fort on Christiana creek, near Wilmington. They erected fort Casimer in 1651.† John Printz continued governor till 1654. That year returned to Sweden, and appointed his daughter's husband, John Papegoia, governor, who sometime after returning to his native country, left the government in the hands of John Risingh. In 1655, the Dutch of New Amsterdam, now New York, which was then the metropolis of New Netherlands, fitted out six or seven vessels, with six or seven hundred men under the command of Peter Stuyvesant, their governor. They sailed up the river Delaware, and compelled the Swedes to deliver up their forts.‡ The country on the west side of the Delaware, consisting of the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, was placed under the command of lieutenant governors, commissioned by the director general of New Amsterdam, under whose controul they acted.

The first lieutenant governor was John Paul

* See Proud, page 39.
† See page 21.
‡ See Proud's History of Pennsylvania.

Jacquet, his successors were Alricks, Hinojossa, and William Beekman.

In 1664, Delaware, then called New Sweden, and all that tract of country possessed by the Dutch and called New Netherlands, was granted by Charles the second of England, to his brother James, duke of York and Albany. Colonel Richard Nicolls was the same year, appointed governor of all the territories granted to the duke of York, &c. Governor Lovelace succeeded Nicolls about the year 1669. The country being conquered by the Dutch in 1672, Anthony Cloves was commissioned governor, but by the treaty of peace in 1674, the country was restored to the English, when the duke of York appointed Sir Edmund Andross governor. The duke of York, &c. by two deeds of feoffment, dated the 24th August, 1682, granted to William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, the whole of this territory. It continues under the direction of the same governors as Pennsylvania, till after the declaration of independence, when it was admitted to be one of the Thirteen United States of North America.

A list of the governors since it became an independent state.

John M'Kinley,
Nicholas Vandyke,
Cæsar Rodney,
Joshua Clayton,
Richard Basset,
Gunning Bedford,
David Hall,
Nathaniel Mitchel.

NEWCASTLE.

The most northerly of three counties in the state, bounded east by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, north by the state of Pennsylvania, south by Kent county, and west by the state of Maryland.

It is 47 miles in length, from north to south, and 20 in breadth, from east to west, containing 336,000 acres.

In 1790, it contained 17,124 free inhabitants, and 2,562 slaves; and in 1800—23,623 free inhabitants, and 1,838 slaves. Increase of free persons in ten years, 6,499, and decrease of slaves 724.

The principal creeks are Brandywine, White and Red Clay, Christiana, Drawyer's, Appoquinimink, Bird and Duck Creek, which is partly the south boundary of the county.

The lands towards Pennsylvania are hilly. The soil in many places a light friable earth, in others it is a red and white clay. There are some excellent bodies of land along the river Delaware, Christiana creek, and the lower parts of Red and White Clay creeks.

The chief productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, flax and potatoes, with great abundance, and variety of excellent fruit, vegetables, and edible roots.

The most common growth of trees is various

kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, mulberry, maple, pine, sassafras, gum, poplar, locust, &c.

In Newcastle county are 60 mills for grinding grain, four paper mills, two snuff mills, one slitting mill, and several fulling mills.

It is divided into the following hundreds, viz.

Population in 1800.

	Free persons.	Slaves.
Brandywine	2130	53
Christiana	6239	186
Appoquinimink	3902	343
Mill Creek	2112	82
Newcastle	2203	255
Pencader	1921	211
Red Lion	730	142
St. Georges	2884	481
White Clay Creek	1502	105
Total	23,623	1,838

Newcastle, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is pleasantly situated on the west side of Delaware river, 40 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 160 houses, and 1200 inhabitants. A great many of the houses have been built within these few years, and some of them in a handsome style. The public buildings are a court house, jail, three public offices, a market house, an academy, in which three schools are kept, a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, and one for Roman Catholics. Four

public piers are erected in the Delaware, in front of the town, for the protection of shipping in the winter season, and for the better securing the harbour.

Newcastle is the oldest town on the river Delaware. It was first settled by the Swedes about the year 1627. In 1651 they erected a fort and named it Casimer, afterwards was called by them Stockholm, in honour of the metropolis of their native country. Falling into the hands of the Dutch, they named it New Amsterdam. Some years after it fell into the hands of the English, from whom it received its present name. It was incorporated by the governor of New York, in 1672, and was governed by a baliff and six assistants for many years. It was formerly the seat of government for the three lower counties. Very little business was done in it for a great many years. Its trade began to revive about 15 years ago, since which it has increased considerably. Almost all the vessels bound from Philadelphia to foreign ports, stop here and supply themselves with live stock. A great line of packets and stages passes through it from Philadelphia to Baltimore, by way of Frenchtown. Vast quantities of merchandise are sent by this route, from Philadelphia to the western country. It is at present, one of the greatest thoroughfares for travelling in the United States. There are seven large and well accommodated packets, which sail constantly between this port and Philadelphia, and from 10 to 15 heavy waggons,

for the transportation of goods and passengers across the peninsula to Frenchtown; besides four land stages.

The police of Newcastle is under the direction of five commissioners, who regulate the town and levy taxes. They also, with the health officer, constitute the board of health.

It is six miles below Wilmington, and 122 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 38. N. lon. 0. 25. W. of Philadelphia, and 75. 38. W. of Greenwich.

Wilmington, a port of entry and post town. The largest and most flourishing town in the state. It is situated between Christiana and Brandywine creeks, about two miles west of the river Delaware. The creeks are about a mile apart. They unite below the town and fall into the Delaware river, at which place they are about 300 yards wide. The Christiana is navigable in ships drawing 11 feet water up to the town. Wilmington is situated on the north side of this creek, upon the south west side of a hill, on Brandywine creek, are 13 elegant merchant mills, and between 40 and 50 handsome dwellings.

The town is regularly laid out, on a plan similar to that of Philadelphia, consisting of parallel streets, extending from the creek, intersected by others at right angles. It contains about 800 houses mostly of brick. The public buildings are a town hall, two market houses, a poor house which stands on the west side of the town, 120 feet by 40, and three stories high.

The houses for public worship are two for Presbyterians, one for Swedish Lutherans, one for Quakers, one for Baptists, and one for Methodists. Wilmington carries on a very considerable trade with Philadelphia, and some with foreign countries. It is estimated that Philadelphia receives annually from Christiana creek, and the other navigable creeks which empty into the river Delaware, about 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, and 180,000 of Indian corn; also large quantities of barley, oats, flaxseed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. The flour, wheat, and Indian corn, are not solely the produce of the state of Delaware. A large proportion of these articles is the produce of York, Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland and Chester counties, in the state of Pennsylvania. It is estimated that flour to the amount of 500,000 dollars, is annually manufactured on the Christiana creek, and its tributary streams, within about three miles of navigation.

Wilmington is the only port in the state, from which commerce is caried on with foreign nations.

The exports in 1790, amounted to 199,840 dollars; in 1792—133,972 dollars; in 1793—71,242 dollars; in 1794—233,460 dollars; in 1797—98,929 dollars; in 1798—183,727 dollars; in 1801—662,042 dollars; and in 1805—358,383. In 1796, Wilmington owned 5,085 tons of shipping; in 1797—6,885; in 1798—6,791; in 1800—6746; and in 1804—8,112.

The first houses were built here about the year 1735. It was a few years after incorporated, and is governed by two burgesses, six assistants, and two constables, all of whom are annually elected.

It is 28 miles south west of Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 42. N. lon. 0. 24. W. of Philadelphia, and 75. 37. W. of Greenwich.

Newport, a post town, situated on the north side of Christiana creek, three miles above Wilmington. It carries on a considerable trade in flour with Philadelphia, and contains about 40 dwellings. The plan of the town is regular, consisting of parallel streets extending from the creek, and intersected by others at right angles.

Christiana, a post and trading town, situated on a creek of the same name, at the head of sloop navigation, nine miles south west of Wilmington. The town stands partly on the side of a hill, from which there is an agreeable prospect towards the river Delaware. It contains between 50 and 60 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. Several of the houses are built of brick. It carries on a brisk trade in flour with Philadelphia. It is 37 miles south west of Philadelphia, and 108 from Washington city.

Middletown, a small post town, situated nearly in the centre between the navigable waters of Bohemia river, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the navigable waters of Appoquinimink creek, which flows into the river Delaware. It is from the former four

miles, and from the latter three, and contains about 30 dwellings, mostly of brick, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian church. The principal produce of the neighbourhood is Indian corn and wheat. Clover has of late been partially introduced, and is found to answer every expectation. It is 24 miles from Dover, 19 from Newcastle, 25 from Wilmington, and 117 from Washington city.

Cantwell's bridge, a small post town, 12 miles from Duck creek, 52 from Philadelphia, and 141 from Washington city. It is situated on Appoquinimink creek, over which is a draw-bridge to admit the passage of boats.

Noxontown, a small village, about two miles from Middletown, and 27 from Wilmington.

Newark, a small town situated on the road from Christiana to the Susquehanna. It contains about 60 houses, and is six miles from Christiana.

KENT.

A fertile, and populous county, 40 miles in length, from north to south, and 26 in breadth, from east to west.

It contains 355,000 acres; and is bounded east by the bay of Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, north by Newcastle county, west by the state of Maryland, and south by Sussex county.

It contained, in 1790—16,620 free persons, and 2,300 slaves; and in 1800—18,009 free

persons, and 1,485 slaves. Increase of free persons in ten years 1,389, and decrease of slaves 815.

The principal creeks which empty into the bay of Delaware, beginning north, are Duck creek, which is common to this and Newcastle county; Little Duck creek, Jones's, Murderkill, and Mispillion which is partly the boundary of the county on the south of Choptank river, which flows south west, and falls into the Chesapeak bay, rises in the west side of this county.

The most common growth of trees are oaks of different kinds, hickory, pine, walnut, maple, gum, sassafras, poplar, &c.

The lands are generally esteemed the most fertile of any in the state.

The following are the hundreds into which the county is divided, with the population in 1800.

	Free Persons.	Slaves.
Duck creek	3380	345
Little creek	1775	133
Mispillion	4750	486
Murderkill	6731	383
St. Jones's	1373	138
Total	18,009	1,485

Dover, the metropolis of the state. It is situated on Jones's creek, four miles direct from the bay, and consists of four streets,

which intersect each other at right angles. The area, included within the intersection of the four streets, forms a handsome and spacious square. On the east side of the parade is an elegant state house, built of brick. It gives an air of grandeur to the town. The houses, which are chiefly built of brick, amount to about 120.

The high court of errors and appeals sits here annually, on the first Tuesday in August. Supreme courts are held on the fourth after the fourth Tuesday in April and October. Also courts of common pleas, and quarter sessions for the county.

Dover carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in wheat, and Indian corn. The landing, on Jones's creek, is five miles from the town.

It is 76 miles south of Philadelphia, and 141 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 11. N. lon. 0. 26. W. of Philadelphia, and 75. 39. W. lon. of Greenwich.

Duck creek, a post town situated on a creek of the same name, which partly separates the counties of Kent and Newcastle. It contains about 100 houses, which have a handsome appearance, and carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia, in wheat and Indian corn. It has an Episcopal church; is 12 miles north of Dover, 64 south of Philadelphia, and 153 from Washington city.

Milford, a post town, situated on the north side of Mispillion creek, which divides, in part,

the counties of Kent and Sussex. The creek is navigable in shallops carrying 1,300 bushels of grain. It carries on a brisker trade than any other town, in this part of the state. It contains about 100 dwellings, a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and one for Methodists, who are the most numerous. It is miles south of Dover, and 136 from Washington city.

Whitelysburg, a village in which a post office is established. It is 117 miles from Washington city.

Frederica, a small post town, situated on Murderkill, which is navigable in shallops carrying 1,300 bushels of grain. It contains about 40 dwellings, about one third of which are brick, and the rest wood. It is seven miles from Milford, 12 south by east of Dover, and 129 from Washington city.

Camden, a small village a few miles south of Dover.

SUSSEX.

A large maritime county, 44 miles in length, and 43 in breadth, containing 576,000 acres.

It is bounded north by Kent county, west and south by the state of Maryland, north east by the bay of Delaware, and east by the Atlantic ocean.

It contained in 1790—16,403 free inhabitants, and 4,025 slaves; and, in 1800—16,528 free inhabitants, and 2,830 slaves; increase of

free persons, in ten years, 125, and decrease of slaves, 1,195.

The principal waters are Indian river. It rises in the interior of the county, runs south, and receives the redundant waters of Rehoboth bay, by a very shallow communication, near its inlet from the Atlantic ocean. The passage of this river into the sea, is very shallow, and contracted, often changes, and is extremely difficult, and dangerous.

Lewes creek receives a small stream which branches from Coolspring creek, and empties into the bay of Delaware.* Broadkill runs north east about 12 miles, and falls into the bay at less than a mile north west of the mouth of Lewes creek.†

Pokomoke river rises in the cypress swamp, in the south end of the county, and flowing south west nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic, almost entirely in the state of Maryland, falls into the Chesapeak bay.

The head branches of Nanticoke river, which is the most considerable, water the one third part of the county. After uniting they flow south west through the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and empty into the Chesapeak bay. That part of the Nanticoke, which flows through Sussex county, is a beautiful river. It is navigable at common tides in vessels drawing 12 feet water, up to Seaford, a small

* See Lewestown, page 39. † See Milton, page 40.

village on its north west side, nearly opposite the mouth of Deep creek.

On the coast, in Indian river, Rehoboth bay, and in the creeks, are caught shad, rock, trout, mullet, herrings, crocus, sand perch, drums, sheepshead, oysters, cockles, &c.

The principal growth of trees is pitch pine, red and white oaks, with some walnut, poplar, beech, gum, maple, sassafras, and hickory, The fruit trees are those of, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. which produce abundance of excellent fruit.

The lands are exceedingly level, and the soil light and sandy. Indian corn is the principal grain which it produces to any advantage. In some few places it produces tolerable crops of wheat. The inhabitants also raise rye, flax, and sweet potatoes; with a great plenty of esculent roots and vegetables.

Towards the head branches of Nanticoke river are mines of bog iron ore. A bloomery has these many years been in operation. It manufactures the ore into bar iron.

In the south end of the county is a large remarkable swamp, called the cedar or cypress swamp. It extends into Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, and is about three miles west of Dagsborough. It is reckoned about seven miles in length, and five in breadth, and about 20 in circumference. About two thirds of the swamp is situated in the state of Delaware. It is very much indented by long and narrow necks of land. On the north and north

east sides, it is surrounded with a gum swamp, about half a mile wide, differing only in timber and soil, and on the west and south west with a bald cypress swamp. It appears, from the course of the waters, to be the highest land in this part of the country, notwithstanding it is, except in very dry weather, partly covered with water; so that in order to get at the timber, in the interior of the swamp, roads, and bridges, of cedar logs have been made through it in different directions. It almost always happens, in heavy rains, that the bridges are removed, by the floods, from the roads to other parts of the swamp, and the communication from one part to another entirely interrupted.

The soil on the surface for about two feet in depth, is a black spongy earth, and underneath is a white loose sand. A pole may, by the force of a man, be thrust down to the depth of six or eight feet. Wild grass grows, in many places, to the height of three and four feet.

The water is said to be remarkably wholesome. It resembles in colour strong beer, and has a slight acid taste, supposed to arise from the roots of the cedar. The water operates on those who are not accustomed to drink it, as a cathartic.

The swamp is reckoned the healthiest part in all the lower counties in the peninsula. The men who work at cutting, sawing timber, and making shingles, enjoy an uninterrupted state of good health, whilst those who live at the distance of two, three, or four miles from the

swamp, have sallow looks and a meagre appearance.

The following are the hundreds into which Sussex county is divided, beginning north with the population of each in 1800.

	Free persons.	Slaves.
Cedar Creek	2133	383
Broadkill	2286	255
Lewes and Rehoboth	1275	239
North West Fork	2082	459
Indian River	1307	240
Dagsborough	1148	270
Broad Creek	1586	235
Baltimore	1239	256
Little Creek	1909	255
Total,	16,582	2,830

The lands on the south west entrance of Delaware bay, were claimed by the Dutch and Swedes, at different times before the year 1630. At this period the first fortifications were erected on the west bank of the Whoarkill, now called Lewes creek, at a place called by them "Deal," which has since been named by the English, "Lewes."

The Dutch were reinforced in 1655, some of whose descendants still remain in Sussex.

They surrendered to the English in 1664. The planters were permitted to continue their possessions. This settlement was confirmed to the English, by the treaty of 1674 with Hol-

land. The rights of individuals were reserved in the exchanged territories. The Dutch families accordingly kept possession of many of the most valuable tracts of land near Lewes, and took out grants for the same under the duke of York, to whom the settlement had been granted, and who sold it to William Penn in 1682.

Georgetown, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated near the centre of the county, and contains about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, a court house and jail.

This place was fixed on by commissioners, duly authorised to choose a spot whereon to erect buildings for the accommodation of the courts of justice, and was supposed to be the centre of the county; but the centre of population is much more easterly.

It is surrounded with swamps, which will probably never be improved, and is by far the least desirable part of the county. It is 103 miles south of Philadelphia, and 158 from Washington city.

Lewestown, a post town, situated on the west side of Lewes creek, immediately open to Delaware bay, which is half a mile distant. The creek runs nearly parallel to the shore and divides it from the town. It is within three miles of the light house on Cape Henlopen, and was formerly the seat of justice for the county. It contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, and about 80 dwellings. The Presbyterian church is built

of brick, and is the oldest church in these parts. It was built in 1728. The first minister that settled at Lewes was a Mr. Black, in 1708.

Lewes is esteemed by all, the most healthy and pleasant situation of any in the two lower counties of the state. The soil in the vicinity, is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

The creek is navigable in small vessels. The depth of water is about six feet. The lands in the county, within a few miles of the sea and bay, are generally fertile. The navigation of Rehoboth bay being almost impracticable, large quantities of grain are annually exported from Lewes. It is the only place from which the produce of the hundred is sent to market.

The navigation of Lewes creek might be greatly improved by cutting a canal from its source to Rehoboth bay, a distance of about half a mile, as the water would flow out of the bay into Lewes creek.

Lewestown is 120 miles south of Philadelphia, and 178 from Washington city.

Dagsborough, a small post town, situated on the north side of Piper's creek. It contains about 20 dwellings, an Episcopal church, a grist and saw mill, and a large tanyard. It is 20 miles from Lewestown.

Milton, formerly called "The head of Broadkill," a post town, situated on both sides of the creek. It contains about 40 dwellings, a Methodist church, and 300 inhabitants, about one half of whom are Methodists.

The Broadkill from Milton, which is situated at the head of navigation, meanders nearly in a north east direction, and empties into Delaware bay, at less than a mile north west of the mouth of Lewes creek. Its whole course from Milton, by its meanderings, is about 12 miles, but by land not more than eight. It is navigable in shallops drawing about six feet water, and carrying from 1,600 to 2,000 bushels of grain. About 70,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides other grain, are annually sent from Milton and Broadkill, to Philadelphia and other ports.

Within about half a mile of the town are two saw mills; three others, an excellent merchant mill, and five grist mills within three miles.

It is 12 miles from Lewestown.

Concord, a small post town, situated on Deep creek, a branch of Nanticoke river, which runs east nearly parallel to Broad creek. This stream is excellent. At Concord are a grist and a saw mill, and formerly a furnace, and one on the same creek about three miles higher up. It is 159 miles from Washington city.

Laureltown, a small post town, situated on both sides of Broad creek, a branch of Nanticoke river. It contains about 40 houses, a Presbyterian and Methodist church. It is 12 miles from Georgetown, and 153 from Washington city.

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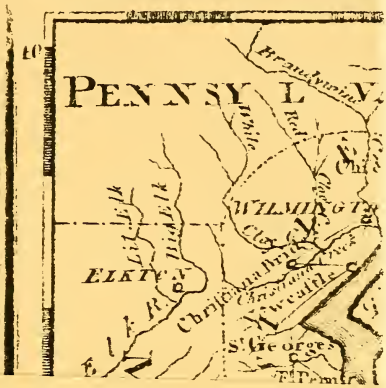
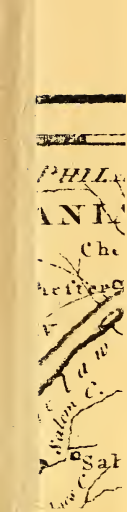

PENNSYL
WILMING
ELKT
Christiana Bridge
Christiana
Newcastle
St. Georges

PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
CAPE HENLOPEN
PHILADELPHIA
Derby
Chester
Woodbury
Chichester
WILMINGTON
Christiana Bridge
Newcastle
ELKTON
Elk R.
Christiana R.
Brandywine
Red Clay Creek
Little Elk Creek
Middle Creek
Back C.
Bohemia
Middleton
Warwick
Sassafras R.
Sassafras
Bridgetown
Chester R.
Salisbury
Dover
Duck C.
Little Duck C.
Murderkill R.
Mt Pleasant
DOVER
Camden
Frederica
Greenboro
Hillsboro
Denton
Mispillion
Mispillion R.
Millford
Choptank R.
St Johns
Salem
St George's
Drawyers
Appoquinimy
Blackbird
Saltpetre C.
Salem C.
Alloways C.
Stow C.
Greenwich
Fairfield
Dorchester
Morris River
Bay
Egg Island R.
Egg Island
Cape May
Lighthouse
Lewis
Georgetown
Broad Kill
Cool Spring
Indian R.
Lewistown
Dagsbury
Pepper
St Martins
Nanticoke R.
Hardy Hook C.
Gravelly Br.
Douglass Br.
Lightpole Br.
Little C.
A Scale of Miles
Meridian of Philada



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